The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2.00, if paid in advance,—
Or $2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
" " 25 " for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LVI. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1856. NO. 49.

Eight Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Cumberland township will meet at the house of Benjamin Schriver, on *Saturday the 18th of October*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive applications for EIGHT TEACHERS for the Public Schools of said Township. The County Superintendent will be present to examine Teachers.

JACOB BEAMER, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 29. td

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg, to receive Blank Assessment Duplicates, and the necessary instructions as follows:—The Assessors for Union, Conowago, Berwick, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, Germany, Straban and Mountjoy, will attend on *Wednesday the 15th of October next*, and the Assessors for the Borough, Cumberland, Freedom, Liberty, Hamiltonban, Franklin, Butler, Menallen, Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore, will attend on *Thursday, October* 16, 1856.

By order of Commissioners,

J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM GARDNER, late of Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment of the same; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. A. GARDNER, } *Adm'rs.*
J. W. GARDNER, }

Aug. 25. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID COOLEY, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID T. COOLEY, } *Adm'rs.*
NICHOLAS DEATRICK, }

Aug. 25. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB KOHLER, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate to make payment: and to those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DANIEL KOHLER, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 1. 6t

NOTICE.

THE second and final account of JACOB MATTHIAS, Assignee and Trustee, under a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors and support of JOHN KUHN, wife and family, of Conowago township, Adams co., Pa., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county aforesaid, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on *the 17th day of November next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 15, 1856. 4t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN NUNNEMAKER, sen., late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Liberty township, they hereby give notice to all indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same: and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN NUNNEMAKER, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. A. GRAYSON, }

Sept. 22. 6t

New Oxford Collegiate & Medical Institute.

THE public semi-annual Examination in this Institute will take place, in the hall of the Institute, on Monday the 29th inst.— Commencement precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Winter Session will open the 20th of October next, and close on the last Monday in March following.

Tuition fee in the Collegiate Department, contingencies included, $16 50
Medical Department, 25 00

Payment in advance.

Board, lodging, washing, &c., procured by the Principal, if demanded, for $100 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, Principal.

New Oxford, Sept. 22. td

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY.

Sixteen miles north-west from Philadelphia, near Norristown, Pa., will be open for young men and boys above 11 years of age, from October 1, 1856, till June 1, 1857. The site is healthful, the surrounding prospect exceedingly beautiful, the accommodations sufficient for 140 boarders and 200 students, and the terms not exorbitant. The range of studies is extensive, the teachers experienced and able, and every reasonable effort is made to promote the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the scholars. A Circular will be sent to order, with particulars and references if desired.

SAMUEL AARON, Principal.

Aug. 18—4m. Norristown, Pa.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28. JOHN HOKE.

Ladies,

DO you want cheap and fashionable ROBES? If so, call at

April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'

Plaster of Paris,

For sale by COBEAN & PAXTON.

March 3. tf

Wall Paper.

COBEAN and PAXTON invite the attention of House-keepers and others who intend fitting up their houses this Spring, to their stock of SIDE, CEILING and BORDER PAPER. [Feb. 4.

Choice Poetry.

For the "Adams Sentinel."

SUMMER'S DYING.

BY W. J. B.

List to the low voice sighing,
Through the forest dim,
Whispers softly summer's dying,
Hear the mournful requiem,
Pealing up from mossy dell,
Where the zephyr strayed;
And where morn and even,
The "forest minstrels" played.

Stars look down in pity,
From the fair blue sky,
Fair flowers look on the scene,
With pearly, tearful eye,
For bright summer's o'er,
Gone, gone forever now;
A sere and withered chaplet
Wreathed around her brow.

Go quickly forth and bring
The last fair flowers that bloom,
With gentle hand them fling,
O'er fair summer's tomb,
For her bright reign is o'er,
The winter king has come,
To rule with icy sceptre,
This our northern home.

"Home," Sept. 29th, 1856.

MY HEART IS SAD.

My heart is sad! the summer breeze
That wanders softly by,
But wakes the mournful memories
That deep within it lie:
Like some remembered voice, they breathe
Across my troubled mind,
A lonely echo of the past,
Forever in it shrined.

My heart is sad! would I could find,
Beside life's rugged stream,
One quiet spot where I might rest,
If only but to dream
Of those sweet hopes, when life to me
Was one bright summer day!
The earth is still as fair, but oh!
Those hopes have passed away—

And left me like a wanderer lone
Amid some desert wild;
Oh! is there no relief, I cry,
For earth's worn, weary child?
Yes, Faith replies, sad heart, be still;
Beyond the starry dome
The white-winged angels smiling wait
To lead the wanderer home.

Miscellaneous.

God Bless You!

Of all the precious words that fall from the lips of our friends, none can be more touchingly beautiful than these, as they reach hearts on which sorrow and affliction have rested like clouds gathering over the bright sunshine of the sky. The fervent "God bless you!" of some loved one possesses the power to bring peace and joy to saddened hearts, and sounds sweetly as the music of angels to souls bowed down by bitter grief.

Recall the parting from a beloved friend, and do you not remember the tender blessing which welled up from the heart at that moment of separation? No words were spoken save those three: "God bless you!"—and they were enough to thrill your fainting spirit, and give you strength to look cheerfully into the future; and, *even now*, the remembrance of that blessing touches your heart, and teaches you a lesson of gratitude to the Kind Father who has indeed blessed you in answer to that earnest petition.

Perhaps you have seen a dear parent lingering in the "dark valley;" life's last embers are slowly burning and faintly gleaming over the receding landscape: light from the spirit-land is dawning on the enraptured vision of that soul, waiting to be freed from its mortal casing. Then, when that dear hand seeks yours and feebly presses it, and those pale, cold lips that *never uttered other than blessing*, speak tremblingly yet earnestly: "God bless you, my child!" who may know the emotions that stir the heart! *The last God bless you*—"contrasting sweetly with the almost hushed murmur of life's stream, as it pours itself into the great ocean of eternity."

The beauties of the rainbow soon vanish: the meteor's dazzling flash is only of a moment's continuance: and even those glorious pictures which adorn the deep blue of the firmament are often obscured by the gathering gloom; but around those simple words—"God bless you!"—there rests a halo of glory that no storms can lessen, no darkness can cloud.

If sorrow or adversity should ever be the lot of the friends I love, may these words of blessing fall like gentle dew upon their wearied spirits, fraught with the fulness of their sweetness!—*Winchester Republican.*

Be Systematic.

It will add much more to your convenience than you can imagine. It saves time, saves temper, saves patience, and saves money. For a time it may be a little troublesome, but you will soon find it easier to do right than wrong; that it is easier to act by rule than without one.

Be systematic in everything: let it extend to most minute trifles, it is not beneath you. Whitfield could not go to sleep at night if, after retiring, he remembered that his gloves and riding whip were not in their usual place, where he could lay his hand on them in the dark in any emergency; and such men are the men who leave their mark on the world's history.

Systematic men are the most reliable men; they are those who comply with their engagements. They are minute men. The man who has nothing to do is the man who does nothing. The systematic man is ever known to do what he engages to do; to do it well, and to do it at the same time promised: consequently he has his hands full.

☞ All is but lip wisdom that wants experience.

An Amusing Story.

That "they who dance must pay the piper," is a saying well illustrated in the following anecdote, sent to us by a friend for preservation in the drawer: "It may not be new," he says, "where the parties are known—for the story has been told in print before, by one who was one time a resident of the county where the circumstance occurred—but it will be new to the great majority of your readers:"

Sam ——— happened to arrive at the pleasant village of S———, one mild autumn evening, and "put up" at its only tavern; and as he entered he heard "music and dancing in an upper chamber." The landlord, who was an old acquaintance, told him that a ball was going on in the hall above. "Come, Sam, go up; there'll be fun and good music."

"Can't do it," said Sam, "haven't the trimmings; (he was a hatter and knew the value of trimmings,) look at my shirt.—'Twouldn't do."

"Never mind that," said his friend, "I can give you a shirt of my own," and, stepping into an adjoining room, he brought out a shirt big enough for Daniel Lambert. Holding it up, he said:

"There, now, is a comfortable, roomy shirt for you."

"Oh, that won't do—I should lose myself in it entirely."

"Well," said the good natured Boniface, "I guess after all, I can do better for you. One of the girls in the kitchen is ironing some shirts for the boarders, and I can get you one that will fit, any how; just you hold on."

He presently re-appeared with a nice shirt, of quite another pattern, into which, having thrust himself in an adjoining bedroom, he made a hasty toilet, and entered the ball-room.

Being young and good-looking, he found as many partners as he wanted, and had a selection from the prettiest girls in the room.

The other rustic beaux and the homely belles, "didn't seem to like it" much. The jealous lover went so far as to say.

"I'll cut the comb of that conceited cock mighty quick, if he don't mind his eye!"

Meanwhile Sam ——— felt that he was the 'observed of all observers,' and his pride was not a little elated.

Presently there came the toot! toot! of an old-fashioned stage-horn in the distance. The coach lumbered up to the inn; the driver threw out the mail, and went into the bar-room, it being his stopping place at the inn for the night.

"Won't you go up stairs and join the dancers?" asked the landlord; "they're having a great time up there; don't you hear the fiddle, and the door a tremblin?"

In those days stage-drivers were of the most "popular" cast of the community; and our hero, knowing this, readily consented. He called the maid for a clean shirt.

She came in with the answer that the landlord had lent it to Sam ——— to dance in to-night, not knowing, or not thinking, that the stage driver would "want to use it that night!"

Here was a pretty kettle of fish!" his only clean "sark" loaned to a stranger to take his place in the ball-room, to which the landlord had just invited him! He was "tearing mad," and after a few observations, which were rather more nervous than elegant, he entered the ball-room, his face flushed, and his voice somewhat husky with passion, and strode into the middle of the hall.

The music stopped, and the driver broke the ensuing silence with the sudden question:

"Is there a man of the name of Sam——here?"

"That's me!" said Sam, stepping forward, evidently expecting some new evidence of his sudden popularity.

"Oh! you are Sam ———, then, are you?"

"Yes, and what do you want of me?"

"Nothin' in partickler, only when you get through with that shirt of mine that you've got on your back, and are struttin' round in, I'd just thank you to leave it at the bar!"

A loud laugh followed this exposure; the cock's comb *was* cut; his feathers dropped: and amidst much cackling he vanished from the "gay and festive scene."

☞ In Philadelphia, the other day, a Fremont man was "electioneering" with a sturdy but verdant Dutchman, and among other reasons urged upon his consideration that he should vote for Mr. Fremont from the fact that Mrs. F. was a woman of rare personal beauty, while old Buck was a bachelor and Fillmore a widower. Dutchy looked reflective at this remark. "Den you say Mrs. Fremont ish abutiful womans, eh?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "she is as beautiful as a sylph." "What der tuyfel does you call a sylph? You tell me that first." The Fremont man was slightstruck this time, but after stammering a little he said it was a slim, slender person. "Oh, yaw," replied Dutchy, "I understands; you mean a womans mit a little middle 'bout so tick as a clount of stovepipe; but you doesn't come dat game, no how." "Why, what do you mean?"— "Mean? Why, I mean dat a handsome womans ish one mit a big middle and a back as broad as a barrel of cider; and what can drink six mugs of lager beer without chokin'." "But see here." "Oh, no, go away mit your humbug. I doesn't vote for no man mit such a wife as dat. *I goes for a woman like a bed mit a string tied around der middle.*"

☞ There are said to be ten times as many newspapers printed in the German in the U. S. as there are in Germany.

The Witness that Knows Nothing.

Some witnesses in courts of justice *won't* comprehend questions, no matter how pertinent or skillfully put. Mr. Parks, the witness alluded to below, is a fair specimen of the lot. The prosecuting attorney thus addresses him:

"Mr. Parks, state, if you please, whether the defendant, to your knowledge, has ever followed any profession?"

"He has been a professor ever since I knew him."

"Ah! A professor of *what?*"

"A professor of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he *do?*"

"Well, generally what he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."

"Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state, sir, how the defendant supports himself."

"I saw him last night supporting himself against a lamp post."

"May it please your honor, this witness shows an evident disposition to trifle with this honorable court."

The court—"Mr. Parks, state, if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is. The court, let me say, has no idea that you mean to be disingenuous."

"Occupation, did you say, sir?"

"Occupation," answered the judge.

"Yes," echoed the counsel. "What is his occupation?"

"If I am not mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks. I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion."

"He is."

"Does his *practice* correspond with his *profession?*"

"I never heard of any correspondence, or letters of any kind."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?"

"No, sir! I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One *more* question, Mr. Parks. You have known this defendant a long time— What are his habits, loose or otherwise?"

"The one he has got on *now*, I think is rather tight under the arms; it is certainly too short waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."— "Not a great deal of information," as Mr. Meddle says in the play, "elicited from *that* witness!"

Jonathan and his Bride.

At one of the fashionable hotels the other day, among the arrivals was one of the genus verdant—a regular no-mistake Jonathan—with eyes wide open at the novelties he met at every turn. He had brought with him his better half—a strapping, flaxen-haired lass, bedecked with a profusion of ribbon and cheap jewelry. They had evidently "come down to town" to spend their honey-moon, and Jonathan had, no doubt, "darned the expenses."

The first morning after their arrival, the servant was thrown into hysterics by a verdant mistake; Jonathan's bell rang furiously, and he demanded to see the landlord; that functionary having made his appearance he was hailed with—

"How are ye—how de do, old feller? Me and Patience find all right here—room fixed up first rate—give a fellow high falutin' feelings; but I say, old hoss, we wants a wash bowl and towel to take off the dust outside, then I'll come down and take a little New England with ye."

"Here are all the conveniences for washing, sir," said the landlord, stepping to a mahogany wash sink and raising the lid.

"Gosh all Potomac!" exclaimed our Yankee, "*who'd ever thought of that are table's openin' on top that way?*"

Nothing further occurred until the hour for breakfast, when the verdant couple were seated at the table; and Jonathan having burnt his throat, by drinking his coffee too hot, attempted to help himself to an omelette with his fingers, finally had his attention attracted to some fish balls, which are, as everybody knows, fish and potatoes minced together, rolled in balls about as large as an ordinary sized apple, and cooked brown.

Having procured the dish that contained them, by means of a servant, he helped himself and partner to one each, and grasping the precious morsel firmly in hand, Jonathan opened his capacious jaws, took a bite from his, when suddenly he disgorged the morsel with an expression of much disappointment, and turning to his bride, exclaimed:

"I swow, Patience, *these doughnuts ain't nothin' but codfish and taters!*"

☞ The building committee of a dissenting place of worship in the county of Northumberland, England, which has recently been enlarged, called upon a very straight-laced member of the congregation who was expected to subscribe liberally. The amount put down disappointed them, and they told him so. "Oh," said he, "it's quite enough; as much as you've got anywhere else." "Nay," was the reply. "——— has given double the sum." "So he should," rejoined our ready hero, "he goes twice as much as I do!"

☞ A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

The World's Nursery.—The spoilt children of the present age rarely turn out the great men of the next.

Pa Does It

You Tommie, my son, what's that you are saying?

La! me, I just said confound it.

Why, my son, mother's astonished to hear you talk so. That's naughty.

I says worser than that sometimes. I just cusses right out just like anybody.— You know all men cusses!

Ah, my son, gentlemen do not curse!— Low trifling men curse; but gentlemen of good manners and good sense don't.

Well, anyhow, my pa does it.

Run along to play, Tommie, and be a little man. *Don't say such naughty things!*

Enter Father. Pa, are you a gentleman?

Yes, my son: I try to be one; but what makes you ask such strange questions, Tommie?

Who says otherwise?

Nobody, sir, but I was thinking that somebody telled me a story—you or ma one.

Thomas, what do you mean?

I jest means, Pa, that you cusses, and Ma says gentlemen don't. And I know you do; cause I heard you cuss the carriage driver the other day, and I been a saying it ever since. Peggy! Peggy! come take this boy to bed.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Is it So?

It is a popular belief that the age of trees can be determined by the "rings" or grains that overlie each other in their trunks.— Mr. Joshua Howard, of Maryland, disputes the fact. He says that these rings counted on the section of the tree, are not of annual growth, but are formed one at every full moon in the growing season, and in the latitude of Maryland five in a year. This he has frequently proved by felling young trees, the age of which he knew. The extraordinary age given to trees by the popular rule, has made many persons doubt whether it is true.

Rain.—Many years ago a bet was made by a distinguished Virginian, with an English Lord, £1 a year, to increase in geometrical progression for the next succeeding twenty years, that it would rain in the county of Chesterfield, Virginia, his place of residence, on the first Saturday of August in every year. The result was that he won *eighteen* times and lost twice!— That is, his winning was £523,288, and losing £2.

Real Estate Speculation at the Northwest.—Speculation is the grand evil of the Northwest. Recently many bitter complaints of this have found their way into the eastern newspapers, from persons who have gone West to settle, but found everything in the way of a good chance snapped up by speculators. There is scarcely a town or city in the whole of the newly settled States and Territories to which this does not apply, and those who deny it do so to help their own private interests. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Minnesota, makes the following statement upon this subject:

"This part of the world is all excitement in real estate speculation; comparatively little said of politics. Cities are being conceived and put upon paper with astonishing facility. I attempted to take note of all the settlements along the Mississippi, particularly because wherever three or four shanties are to be found there is said to be a city. There are many such places which have sprung into existence with a suddenness almost incredible. The inhabitants and proprietors of each believe their's destined to be the greatest city in the country, and lots are held at prices which would make even New York lot-holders stare."

Iowa is eaten up by speculators, and along the whole bank of the Missouri river, in that State, cities are laid out every few miles. The arable land has been bought up everywhere by persons who do not occupy it, but hold it to sell to emigrants. In some of the towns building lots bring the same price as in Philadelphia. Of course, much of this is mere humbug, which cannot last, and in the bursting of the bubble thousands must be ruined. Even in the cities which are most likely to prosper everything is extravagantly over valued.—*Phil. Amer.*

Extraordinary Marriage.—The Charleston (S. C.) Standard is responsible for the statement that a wedding took place last week, at the court house in one of the districts of that State, in which the bride was one hundred and twenty years old. There was present at the nuptial ceremony a son of the bride older than the bridegroom's father.

Big Porker.—A hog exhibited at the Chillicothe, (Ohio) Fair, last week, weighed 1 135 pounds, and measured 9 feet in length and about the same in girth. He was two years and three months old.

☞ Whilst the President was on his way to New Hampshire, and passing through Connecticut, a vote for the Presidency was taken in the train in which he was a passenger. The President refused to vote, "as he was not a voter in Connecticut."— A sensible and a witty reply.

The Law of Storms.—The man, who, when there is a domestic storm, steps in between man and wife, is as bad as he who, when it is raining violently, walks between two dripping umbrellas, for he gets protected neither by the one nor the *other*, but, on the contrary, catches it from both sides.

Purity.—Young ladies should guard themselves against undue familiarity, however innocent. Purity, that blushes up, consciously, like a summer rose, is the guardian angel of maiden life.

West Point Cadets.

The following is a part of the address which was delivered by Col. Francis H. Smith, at the close of the examination exercises of the graduating class of Cadets at West Point, on the 16th of June. It is exceedingly interesting, says the N. Y. Observer, to meet with the expression of such sentiments, in such a place:

"I desire now most effectually to appeal to that higher, nobler, and more responsible part of your minds, that each of you would adopt for himself the sentiment I just before quoted, and resolve that you will make from this time the God of your Bible your guide. And it is to this guide that I would now endeavor to direct you. Your country needs your services in the fullest moral as well as intellectual and physical force. We want no drunken Alexanders, nor sensual Mahomets; we need men of science and of action, most of all we want men of honor.

The crowning grace of all that gave harmony and completeness to Washington's virtues was that he was a man of God.— We want our soldiers such. I would aim to be such. Were there no hereafter, no heaven or hell, still I would aim to be such. Vice is mean, despicable, degrading—Virtue is high, ennobling, exalting. For my single self I would lead a virtuous and religious life; I would frown upon vice, and endeavor to make the earth upon which I live like the heaven to which I look—a scene of purity and peace. Were I to live no longer than those ephemeræ that sport in the beams of a summer's morn, I would rather soar with the eagle and leave a record of my flight and fall amid the stars, than creep the gutter like a reptile.

Although the King of Kings, this Guide to whom I commend you, addresses you with all the tenderness of a father, he speaks not in thunder tones from Sinai, but in a still, small voice is the invitation heard,—"Son, give me thy heart." My young friends, could you have witnessed the scene through which I passed during the last few weeks, when one by one nearly one-half of the graduating class in our Virginia Military Institute, enrolled themselves as soldiers of the cross. The providence which caused this good work, was the sudden death, by a pistol ball, of a student in a neighboring institution. The ball had penetrated his heart and lungs, and after lingering through three days, his death was that of a Christian, and his dying breath was a testimony to the glories of religion. There was a cadet in our graduating class, whose soul had been touched by this scene; he had a brother a member of the same class! United in their birth, they never had been separated before. One was a child of God; the other a stranger to Christ. Soon after this, while walking about the grounds of the Academy, a professor's attention was arrested by the sound of grief. He turned aside, and there in the loneliness of the forest, with the canopy of heaven as his covering, that young Christian was found clasping his twin brother in his arms, and imploring the father of mercy to unite them once more in the bonds of an everlasting covenant. The prayer was heard; they are again one—one in common faith —one in the hopes of a common salvation. Surely, when such is the power of our holy religion upon the young soldier, you will not despise the voice that now appeals to you, when it asks—"Wilt thou not from this time, cry unto me—my father, Thou art the guide of my youth?" From this time! What a deeply interesting time is this! Long looked for and desired by all, yet this time has not come without its shadows and sadness. Irksome as have been at times, the severe academic routines through which you have passed, and earnestly as you have desired to be relieved from it, the door of your section room has been closed for the last time upon your professor, without the saddening thought crowding upon you, that it was the last time — Joyous as was your step, when the last examination was over, the command of your Superintendent, "The section is dismissed," thrilled through your heart as it fell for the *last time* upon your ranks as a class.

Oh! how you have longed to be relieved from the drudgery of those tiresome drills, and yet the last drill and last parade have come to you and gone, and as the sweet memory of "Auld lang syne" died upon the ear, did you not feel sad, when you reflected that you were standing shoulder to shoulder for the last time in the ranks of the cadet battalion? How unwilling has the shrill fife awakened you from heavy slumbers, and yet, was there not some sadness with you when this morning's reveille waked you up for the last time? And when you pass the threshold of the door, Divine truth will no longer address you as a class, but the mystic tie which bound you will be dissolved, for you have met together as a class for the *last time*. With all the joyousness and all the hopefulness, then, which this last hour brings to you, may I not avail myself of the solemn circumstances of the occasion, by affectionately urging upon you to lay hold upon the hope which will bind your class forever. I can ask nothing for you that is nearer my own heart— nothing that can be more precious to yours.

Severe but Just.—A fellow in London recently attempted to levy black mail on a wealthy individual by threatening to charge him with a heinous crime, if a certain sum of money was not forthcoming. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

☞ Nothing is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.

Great Fair in the Mississippi Valley.

On the 13th inst. a fair will be held in St. Louis for the whole Mississippi Valley. It is expected that this will be the grand display of the resources and industry of that region, which is rapidly rising to be the pride of America. The Missouri Republican gives a glowing description of the preparations, and evidently expects that the exhibition will be one of a very imposing character. The amphitheatre, which is three hundred and forty feet in diameter, and all under roof, will be an attractive feature of the fair. It is thus described:

The inner circle is two hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Around this are ranged, one above the other, fifteen seats; the circumference of the lowest tier is seven hundred and sixty feet, the highest is over one thousand and twenty feet. Around the whole building, and at an elevation of twelve feet above the ground, is a promenade fifteen feet wide, and nearly the fifth of a mile in length. Under this is another promenade of the same dimensions. Opening upon this lower promenade, and running back under the seats, are eighty booths, from which will be furnished confectioneries of all sorts, lager beer, native wines, &c. Over the main entrance to this amphitheatre are raised seats for invited guests, and under them the offices for the directors, general agent, and secretaries of the association. In front of this main entrance is a splendid fountain of one hundred jets.

The inner circle has in the centre a pagoda forty-five feet high. The third story to be used as a music stand, the second as a stand for the judges. This building is twenty feet in diameter, octagonal in shape, and ornamented in the highest degree.— The pipes are now being laid to supply the water for four fountains, which will surround it, and a magnificent pole one hundred and fifty feet high runs through the centre.

A Great Long Railroad.—The last rail upon the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, connecting Cairo with Chicago, was laid last week; thus in four years the company have made seven hundred and seventy-five miles of road; the great expenditure is over, and the directors may well rejoice at the completion of their arduous labor. The main line and branch makes 704 miles, and there are over 79 miles of side track. The first shipment of cotton by this route from Memphis to New York was made last week, 200 bales via Chicago and the Lakes. It is stated that this new feature in the business of the road promises a large development.

A Million Bushels of Wheat Raised in one County.—The Rockford (Illinois) Register estimates the present season's crop in Winnebago county at one million bushels, and yet, "not one fifth of the land is in cultivation." Of course, then, when all the land is in cultivation, she can turn out three million bushels! What an amount then would the whole State yield if all in cultivation, and how many millions of mouths could she feed, at this rate of production! Of course Winnebago raises other articles in proportion, besides wheat. Think of it.

Diabolical Attempt.—On Thursday evening of last week, when an extra train of cars went to Warren from this city, to attend the Fremont meeting, after the train had gone down, and before its return, the draw of the railroad bridge was raised, and but for its accidental discovery the whole train, with over three hundred people from Providence, would have been precipitated into the water. The railroad company owe it to the public to make a thorough investigation of this affair, and, if possible, to detect the perpetrators of the deed.—*Providence Journal, Oct. 2d.*

Horrible Death.—A boy Impaled to the Wall by the Ramrod of a Gun.—At the New Hampton Literary Institution, N. H., on Monday morning, two lads, ——— Jones, of Concord, and Carlos Bean, son of J. M. Bean, of Manchester, were preparing a dialogue which they were to rehearse before the school. A scene in the play required the use of fire-arms. They had a gun which they had no suspicion was loaded, as they had used it before. Jones aimed the gun at Bean, when it discharged, the entire charge entering his mouth, and coming out at the back of his neck. The ramrod of the gun being in the barrel at the time, taking a different course, passed through his breast, in the region of the heart, and actually impaled him to the wall. The poor boy lived about two hours, and spoke only once, saying—"You have killed me, send for my father." He was about 15 years of age, and a young man of much promise.

Death from Fright.—On Wednesday last, a horse attached to a buggy and driven by a lady, in passing the elephant belonging to Rice's circus on the road between Frederick and Jefferson, who died suddenly at sight of the ugly beast, fell in the shafts and quivering in every muscle, expired in twenty minutes. About the same time a horse driven by Rev. Mr. Bage broke loose from the buggy by a sudden dash, at sight of the elephant, and ran for his life, without any fatal result, however.—*Frederick (Md.) Citizen.*

Nebraska.—The census of Nebraska has just been taken, and it shows a *population* of 10 716, and 4,000 votes. *The population* has increased over two and one fourth fold in a single year, and the *number of* voters is nearly three times greater than in 1855.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of quitting farming and Saw-Milling, will offer for Sale, *On Friday the 10th day of October next,* At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

ABOUT 1,000 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining Andrew Noel, Andrew McKendrick, the Boyds, and others.— There are about 140 Acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The Improvements are a LOG

Weather-boarded HOUSE,

Stone Kitchen, Stone Bank Barn, Wagon shed, Wash-house, Spring-house, and other Out-buildings;

TWO ORCHARDS,

of Apples, Peaches, &c. There is a good

SAW-MILL,

and the Timber on the tract is of the best Chestnut, White and Yellow Pine, Rock Oak, &c., in abundance.

The tract will be divided into Lots, if desired; and the Farm, with a due proportion of Timber, may be purchased separately.

The terms will be made known on day of sale. MARTIN WINGERT.

Sept. 15. ts

Fahnestock Brothers

HAVE received and are now opening a very large and handsome stock of NEW GOODS, and are prepared to sell to all in want any article in their line cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, thus having the advantage of all three markets, we can offer inducements which can not be had elsewhere in the County. Our stock embraces

DRESS GOODS

of every variety. Summer SILKS, Chali Delaines, Berages, Brilliantines, &c., and every thing fashionable for Ladies' wear. For Gentlemen, we have beautiful styles of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. Give us a call, we deem it needless to enumerate the variety of styles and qualities of our large stock as we are prepared to furnish everything in our line, at the lowest price. Call early at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

April 14. *The Sign of the Red Front.*

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD !

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg !

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS, black Silks, all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Barege Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and *CLOTHS of all colors and prices,* Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as low prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County. In proof of which, I invite all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 14.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, [illegible]ery, CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Smiths, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

DAVID ZIEGLER.
JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.— We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Air-tight,* and *Nine-plate Stoves,* of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c. Castings for Mills and other Machinery. Particular CASTINGS of every description made. We make the *Seller, Bowers,* and different kinds of *Wilcerson Ploughs.* We also get different patterns of

PACKING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

All [illegible] will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

BLACKSMITHING [illegible] BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line [illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES [illegible] at shortest notice. [illegible]

[illegible]

$5,000 [illegible]

April 11.

Card Papers.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the room recently occupied by A. ARNOLD, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.,* to which they would call the attention of the public.

The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT SAMSON'S

CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IF you want a suit of READY-MADE CLOTHING, complete in every respect, of the latest style, and cheaper than they can be purchased at any establishment in the County—call at MARCUS SAMSON'S, opposite the Bank, in York street. I have just received from the Eastern cities the largest and best assortment of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg. In offering to sell better Goods at lower prices than other dealers, I simply request purchasers to call and satisfy themselves of the truth of my offer, by a personal examination of my Goods and prices. Buying exclusively for cash, I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper than any other person in the County. My Goods are made up in the best style by experienced workmen, and can't be excelled by any customer Tailor. My stock consists in part of COATS, of all sizes, prices, colors and kinds, made up in a superior manner. PANTS, and VESTS, of the latest and most fashionable city styles, and of every kind of goods suitable for Winter wear; also BOOTS & SHOES, and a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Furnishing Goods, consisting of extra quality linen-bosom Shirts, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and an extraordinary assortment of Black Satin and fancy Self-adjusting Stocks, and various other fancy articles; together with Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

I am also prepared to sell wholesale to country merchants desiring to sell again, Ready Made Clothing at cheaper rates than can be bought in the cities. If you doubt it, call and examine for yourselves.

MARCUS SAMSON.

N. B.—All Goods bought of me will be exchanged if they do not prove satisfactory.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING

At the Sand-stone Front.

NOW received and for sale the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that has been offered in this place at any time. They are all of our own make, manufactured out of our own Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. We have

Coats from	$1 to $20,
Pants "	62½ cts. to $10,
Vests "	62½ cts. to $6.

Boys' Clothing in Great Variety.

Our stock of Cloths consists of Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Green, Drab, Claret and all other colors. Our Cassimeres consist of Black, Brown, Steel Mixed, and every variety of Shade of Fancy colors. Also Marine Cassimeres in great variety. Plain, Plaid, and Figured Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Jeans, Drab Dettes, Silk Warp, Alpaccas, Black Satin, Buff White, Plain and Fancy Marseilles Vesting.

Call and see us, if we cannot fit you we will take your measure, and make you a garment on the shortest notice. Having the very best Tailors constantly at work cutting out and making up, we'd things up in the neatest and best manner at the SAND STONE FRONT—and are hard to beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 7. tf

IF YOU

Want HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES at least 20 per cent. cheaper than you ever bought before, remember it is at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, where they are to be had in great variety, consisting of Gent's and Boys' fine Silk, Fur and Slouch Hats, of the latest styles, all colors and sizes, White, Black, Tan, Blue, Drab, Fawn, &c. Also a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Fine Calf, Kip and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Gent's fine Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters.

B

careful, Ladies, if you want Walking, and fine Dress Shoes, such as Jenny Lind Baskins and Ties, Kid and Morocco Slippers—also a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Dress Gaiters, with a large stock of Misses' and Childrens' Fancy Gaiters and shoes—call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, at the S. East Corner of Centre Square, before purchasing elsewhere, as they have the largest stock of Summer Goods in town, and are determined to sell very cheap. Take care and keep [illegible]

BEWARE

Look out that you do not mistake the place—Remember COBEAN & PAXTON'S New Store, at the Old stand of Kurtz [illegible]

Gettysburg, [illegible] tf

CASSIMERES—[illegible] just received [illegible] J. HOKE.

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be had very low and pretty at the cheap FAHNESTOCKS'.

CARPETS—[illegible] for Church [illegible] MARCUS SAMSON.

[illegible] CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS [illegible] COBEAN & PAXTON'S

[illegible] Ribbons [illegible] SCHICK'S.

[illegible] W. W. PAXTON'S.

[illegible] FAHNESTOCKS'.

[illegible] SCHICK'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—[illegible] MARCUS SAMSON

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents.

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,

No. 121 Lake Street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlucky,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 1c. tf

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS,

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.— Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

ANDREW G. EGE. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

EGE & THOMPSON,

HAVE opened an office at St. Joseph, Mo., for the purchase and sale of Real Estate buying and selling Land Warrants, entering land on time, Surveying and Mapping Towns, location of Warrants and making investments for non-residents, paying of Taxes and all business pertaining to General Land Agency in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

OFFICE—On Second Street, North of A. T. Baird's Banking House.

July 2.

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

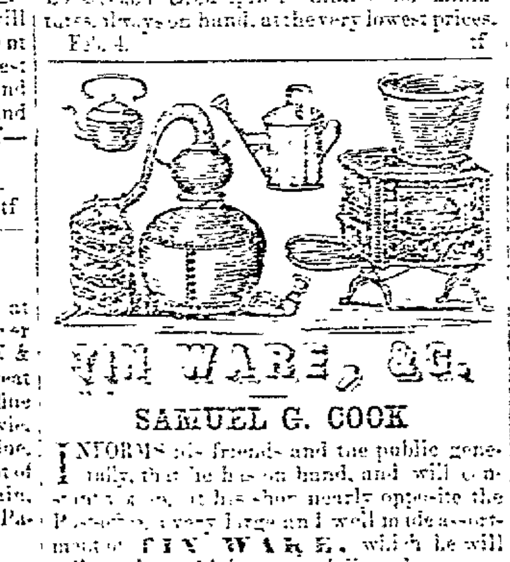
SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breast-pins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf



TIN WARE, &c.

SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well made assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell at rates which cannot fail to please.

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in the most workmanlike manner, the best kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c**

[illegible] assortment of COAL STOVES [illegible]

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting a good article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied [illegible] S. S. FORNEY.

May 1.

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1 00, the best [illegible] brought to the county. Call at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said county, on the *second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th,)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-House in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Kreps, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the public School house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stallsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbotstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School house in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

One Auditor General of the Commonwealth;
One Surveyor General;
One Canal Commissioner;
One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, and Juniata;
One Member of State Senate, to represent the Counties of Adams and Franklin;
One Member of Assembly, for Adams county:
Two Associate Judges;
One Commissioner;
One Auditor;
One Director of the Poor;
One District Attorney; and
One County Surveyor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, The office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday the 17th of October* aforesaid, at the Court house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any person for the offices aforesaid.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept 8, 1856. te

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to it any part of of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

Section 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, *"of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;"* from section five, same article, strike out the words, *"of Philadelphia and of the several counties;"* from section seven, same article, strike out the words, *"neither the city of Philadelphia, nor any,"* and insert in lieu thereof the words, *"and no;"* and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, through the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, *"the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."*

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

To be section XXVI, Article 1.

The legislature shall have power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

In Senate, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment yeas 24, nays 7. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 6. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 1. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal.

THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 72, nays 24. On the second amendment, yeas 63, nays 25.— On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 65, nays 16.

Extract from Journal.

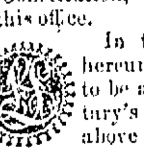
WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Filed April 24, 1856. A. G. CURTIN, Sec'y. of the Com[monwealth]

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.



In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, *April* 21, 1856.

Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitutions, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger and Pratt—5.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, and Wilkins—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Piatt, *Speaker*—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Piatt, *Speaker*—28.

NAYS—Mr. Gregg—1.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Piatt, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Mellinger and Pratt—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives, April, 21, 1856.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and on the first proposed amendment, were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hippie, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strouse, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Dauphin,) Wright, (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Leisinring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith, Philadelphia,) Walter, Wintrode and Yearsley—24.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright, [Luzerne,] Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith, [Cambria,] Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright [Dauphin] and Yearsley—25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, [Lycoming,] Beck, [York,] Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Shenk, Smith, [Allegheny,] Smith, [Cambria,] Smith, [Wyoming,] Thompson, Whallon, Wright, [Dauphin,] Wright, [Luzerne] and Zimmerman—64.

Nays—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisinring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright, *Speaker*—25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Ball, Beck, [Lycoming,] Beck, [York,] Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, [Cambria,] Smith, [Wyoming,] Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright, [Luzerne,] Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—69.

Nays—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fulton, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huneker, Ingham, Leisinring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Wintrode—16.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth for the session of 1856.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

A. G. CURTIN,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

AYER'S PILLS.

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!

PROF. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Mass.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
Edward Everett, Ex Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and Merchants and Druggists generally.

Aug. 25. 2m

CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.

Don't condemn, but try it it cannot fail.

E. C. ALLEN's

Concentrated Electric Paste, and

ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,

FOR MAN AND HORSE.

(Copy Right secured according to law.)

Small Jar, - - -	Fifty Cents.
Large Jar, - - -	One Dollar.

The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE?

We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when every thing else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

What it will cure for Horses and Cattle:—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.

None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

Letters upon business, address E. C Allen, care of H. A. Rockafield & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.

April 28. 1y

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!

To Readers, Teachers & Others,

DO YOU WANT ANY—
Mathematical,
Miscellaneous,
Theological,
Dramatical,
Scientific,
Religious,
Classical,
Poetical,
Sporting,
Medical,
School or
Law

Book, Magazine, Periodical, or Newspaper, published in Europe or America?

If so, send your order to us accompanied by the money and we will send you them per mail or express, or as you may direct, cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere.

Bills on solvent banks taken at par.

Letters containing money should be registered.

If more money is sent than the order amounts to we will send the balance back.—

Address GAZLAY & CO.,

Booksellers & Stationers, [illegible] Canal Street, N. Y.

Aug. 11. 6m

Hardware,

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCK'S cheap stock. [April 14.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do call at SCHICK'S.

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28. JOHN HOKE.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET cheap at May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (*of York.*)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (*of Armstrong.*)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (*of Bradford.*)

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—JOSEPH PUMROY.
Senator—WASHINGTON CROOKS.
Assembly—JOHN MUSSELMAN.
Commissioner—PETER MICKLEY, of D.
Auditor—BERNARD HILDEBRAND.
Director of the Poor—JOSEPH KEPNER.
Associate Judges—{ DAVID HORNER. / WM. R. STEWART.
District Attorney—WM. B. McCLELLAN.
County Surveyor—JACOB DIEHL.

One of their Lies.

An article, authorized by the Democratic State Committee, published in the Ledger a few days ago, says, "We find in the Gettysburg Sentinel, a glowing account of the speech of Mr. COCHRAN, at a *Fremont* meeting at Petersburg, in that county."—Now this is not true—the meeting at Petersburg was not a *Fremont* meeting at all; but was a Union meeting, in favor of State and County candidates—and the friends of Fillmore and Fremont both participated in it, as all were included in the general call.

☞ The Buchananites had a "demonstration" next door to us on Thursday night. They had a stand erected, and very prettily decorated. The drum was beaten, and a corporal's guard marched round and round for some time, to call out the Democracy. From some cause or the other, however, they could not get together a sufficient crowd to "make an appearance;" but the matter *had* to come off—and Judge HEPBURN, of Carlisle, was introduced to the few assembled around, and commenced a speech. The pleasant voice of the Judge had an influence in gathering a considerable number of anti-Buchananites around, to listen to what he could find to say in defence of his cause. The ladies, too, were about in more than accustomed number—the night being lovely, and the sound of the speaker's voice being musical. His remarks were gentlemanly, and not at all exceptionable in manner, and were in beautiful contrast with the man who succeeded him. His arguments, however, were sophistical in many instances; or, we may rather say, he is so much engaged in his professional duties as not to be correctly booked-up in political facts, and reasoned entirely from incorrect premises. As a consequence, therefore, all that he could say upon the subjects he introduced, were at once pronounced illusory by those who were better acquainted with facts than he appeared to be. His speech, however, was a very *pretty* one, and we listened to it throughout with pleasure—for, as we have remarked on a former occasion, we like to listen to men who *talk well*, although we do not agree with them in all they say.

The speaker who followed him, Mr. MONAGHAN, of Chester county, we believe it was, was full of "fire and fury," and "sawed the air" most effectually. He had a voice which could be heard far and near; but we must be permitted to say, that no matter his speech was entirely diverse in character from that of the Judge who preceded him, and failed to make the pleasant impression upon his auditors that the latter did. We shall say no more of him—but suffer him to go over that *cataract* which he so graphically and energetically described.

The Contrast.

Whilst Mr. COOPER and Mr. CURTIN were making public speeches in the square on Monday evening last, a number of Buchanan rowdies were continually yelling and disturbing those who desired to listen to the speakers; whilst, on Thursday evening, when Judge HEPBURN and the Chester orator were holding forth, there was a perfect stillness—not an unpleasant sound or word being uttered by their opponents.—We do not charge the Democratic party with the matter—far from it—we know they condemn and repudiate such conduct. It was the act of but a few—who know no better. We merely mention the fact, by way of contrast.

☞ We learn that at a meeting of the Union-men at Miller's School-house, in Mountpleasant township, on Thursday evening, the speakers were interrupted frequently by a few noisy Buchananites who were outside the door, who either did not know how to behave themselves, or did not care how they did behave. Their conduct, however, soon became rather unpleasant—and they finally "woke up the wrong passengers," who in their irritation at the disturbance, made their annoyers "take *long steps* across the fields.

☞ There was a large Buchanan demonstration at Lancaster on Wednesday. The delegations from Philadelphia filled 40 cars; and no wonder, for, according to the Daily News, the Democratic Canal Commissioners issued *free passes* to all who wished to attend the meeting!

Election in Baltimore.

The election for Mayor and Councils took place in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and was very warmly contested. The American candidate for Mayor, Mr. Swann, was elected by a majority of 1554 votes over Mr. Wright, (Dem.)—being a gain over the Congressional vote of last year of 1181 votes. For the first branch of the City Council the Americans have 13, the Democrats 7; for the second branch, 5 Americans and 5 Democrats.

Election Riots at Baltimore.

During the election for Mayor and Councils, in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, there were dreadful riots and bloodshed. The most terrible and fatal one took place in the vicinity of the Lexington market, in the afternoon. It continued for two or three hours, unchecked. It was reckless and murderous in the extreme, and almost entirely with fire-arms. The parties engaged were represented as the "Rip-Raps" and "Plug-Uglies" against the New Market Fire Company. There were perhaps, says the Sun, some 200 shots fired during the protracted warfare. Such was the dangerous aspect of the affair, that the stores and houses generally in the neighborhood were closed. Numerous muskets, shot-guns and blunderbusses were boldly carried, loaded, fired and re-loaded and fired, time and again, in the same hands. These were deliberately levelled at supposed enemies and fired. Other bloody riots also took place at different points. Probably six or eight persons were killed instantly, and fifty or sixty others shot, some of whom may die. It was a most surprising spectacle for a civilized community; and a fearful state of things indeed.

Painful Accident.

Mr. AMBROSE B. STAUB, of New Oxford, of this county, and his wife, met with a very severe injury at Baltimore, on Monday afternoon last, where they had gone on a visit. They were walking along Baltimore street, and when passing the new building in course of erection for Hamilton Easter & Co., an iron hook in the derrick by which the workmen were hoisting a heavy piece of marble, suddenly broke, and let the stone fall. It struck both, and felled them to the ground. The neck of the right thigh-bone, and the left ankle-joint of Mr. Staub were fractured, and the left arm of Mrs. Staub. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance, and after their wounds were dressed, they were removed to their boarding-house in Conway street, where, at the last account, they were doing well. It is miraculous that they were not instantly killed.

☞ Mr. Benjamin Fickes, son of Mr. John Fickes, of Huntington township, was drowned near Williamsport, Pa., on the 16th of September, by falling overboard from a Canal boat. We have not learned any particulars.

☞ Mr. William Grove, of Hopewell township, York county, was killed instantly on Monday morning last, near York. He was going to that place for a load of lime, when his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him down and under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over his head, causing instant death.

☞ An interesting little girl, named Clara Josephine, aged between 4 and 5 years, daughter of Mr. James H. Forney, formerly of the neighborhood of Hanover, but now residing in Illinois, came to her death in a distressing manner, on the 23d ult. During the absence of her parents at the barn, her clothes took fire, and she was so horribly burnt that she died the following morning.

☞ The National Agricultural Fair took place at Philadelphia last week, and was attended by immense crowds. It is estimated that on Wednesday 50,000 visitors were in attendance, and 87,000 were taken for single tickets at the entrance.

☞ The State Committees of the American, Republican, and Union parties have agreed to meet at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., to form a Union Electoral Ticket for this State, to be supported by those opposed to the Administration of President Pierce and the election of James Buchanan.

Election in Florida.

The election for Governor and Congress took place in Florida on Tuesday. But partial returns have been received, which show a Whig and American gain. The election throughout the State was warmly contested, and there is some probability in favor of the success of the Americans.

☞ The Democrats carried their Inspectors and Assessors in the State of Delaware on Wednesday, by 1800 majority.

☞ The steamer Canada sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with $600,000 in specie.

☞ The steamer Niagara arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

Breadstuffs were steady. Wheat generally had declined 2d. Flour was stationary. Corn also, but dull. The weather had been very wet. Western Canal flour 31s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 29s and 31s 6d; Ohio 31 and 33s. Yellow and mixed corn 31s 6d and 32s; white 33s.

☞ Mr. Botts well says, in his great speech, in Richmond, that if anything will dissolve the Union, "it will be another four years of a Democratic Administration."

The October Election and its Results.

Thus far the great struggle in which the people of this country are engaged, against the usurpations of the sham democracy, has been successful. There must be a Providence, remarks a cotemporary, which favors the chivalrous, and which smiles upon those who are fighting the holy cause of liberty; there must be a wisdom which is vouchsafed to those who are vindicating the right; there must be a prudence which springs spontaneously from the advocacy of great principles. We have been called upon to record three brilliant victories, and not a single defeat. Iowa spoke first; Vermont followed; and Maine gave the grand concluding chorus of the Fremont thunder. From all parts of the country, we have assurance that this revolution will not go backward.

The glorious Keystone State votes next, and we feel assured that she will be found upon the side of freedom. It is true, that the friends of Mr. Buchanan are exerting themselves to the utmost, and that they will continue to do so until the polls shall close on Tuesday next. But the very fact that they have, in a measure, abandoned every other portion of the Union, and have concentrated all their orators in this State, shows their apprehensions. At first an extraordinary effort was made to disorganize the Opposition, and to induce the formation of two tickets for State Officers against the Democracy, but this resulted in signal failure. The Opposition are thoroughly united, and will move together shoulder to shoulder at the October struggle—and unless all the ordinary signs fail, will achieve a signal and overwhelming victory. Such a victory is essential under the circumstances, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that every opponent to the National Administration, whether a Whig, an American, a Conservative, or a Republican, will consider it a solemn duty to attend the polls on that occasion. A full vote is absolutely necessary.—No one who takes the slightest interest in public affairs, should neglect to discharge his duty. Our friends in all portions of the Union have their eyes directed towards Pennsylvania, and thus we should not only recognize the responsibilities of our position, but we should endeavor to realize the hopes and expectations that are cherished.

Let Pennsylvania speak out in a voice that will reverberate in every section of the Union—let her elect the Union State ticket on Tuesday next by a majority of twenty thousand votes—and the Presidential election will be virtually settled.

The Union Ticket.

The Lehigh Valley Times says:—"Everywhere our friends feel entirely confident that the Union State Ticket will be elected by a majority of thirty to fifty thousand. Some of the candid men of the opposition concede the certainty of their defeat in October, but hope for a 'reaction' in November! But instead of a reaction in their favor, there will be a more overwhelming defeat in November than in October."

Disunion.—A writer in the New Orleans Bee scorns the assertion of Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, that the Union cannot and ought not be preserved if Fremont should be elected President; and says that Mr. Slidell should never propagate such ideas in Louisiana, as the Union cost too much to be given up for slight causes.

Baron Humboldt on Slavery.

Baron Humboldt, the great traveller and Philosopher, when visited by a distinguished American in 1850, at Potsdam, spoke to him, on the subject of Slavery, in the following words:

"But there is one thing, sir, which grieves me more than I can describe, and that is the policy you have lately adopted in regard to Slavery. I am not so unreasonable as to expect that you should instantly emancipate your slaves. I know well the formidable difficulties that you have to contend with in solving the problem of Slavery. But what occasions deep sorrow and pain, believe me, to all lovers of your great country, is to find that, instead of adopting any means, however slow and gradual, to relieve yourselves of it, you are constantly trying to extend and consolidate a system which is not only opposed to all principles of morality, but, as it appears to me, is pregnant with appalling and inevitable dangers to the future of the Republic itself. Tell your countrymen this from me."

These are wise and weighty words, coming from an authority than whom there exists no greater at this moment on the face of the earth.

Democratic Fremont Clubs.

These are already numerous in the West, and in every instance, all who are received to membership are required to have come from the so-called Democratic organization. But last week, in Philadelphia, such a Club was organized, the first President of which is the Hon. John M. Read, so long a main prop of the old Democratic party in Pennsylvania. The Hon. W. J. Duane made a speech at its first meeting.

Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be an Eclipse of the moon this evening (Monday). The moon will rise a quarter after 5, nearly covered, and when half an hour above the horizon to the naked eye it will appear totally covered for a few minutes, though it will not be strictly so. The planet Jupiter, during the eclipse will be about ten degrees southward of the moon.

☞ Mr. A. J. Porter [illegible] requests us to state that he will [illegible] a Singing School next week, of which [illegible] will be given.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

Politics in parts of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, Oct. 5.

I have recently been in several of the Eastern and Central counties of the State—those especially which have heretofore given, with great uniformity, Democratic majorities. I have visited Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Montour, Northumberland and Lycoming. Union is the only district I have seen, which has been in the habit of giving anti-Locofoco majorities. While in these counties, I have made it my especial business to see leading politicians, and to inform myself concerning the prospects and efforts of the two leading parties. From all these, the accounts are highly favorable, *first* to the Union State Ticket; and *second* to the election of John C. Fremont. In all of these counties, except Northampton, the Opposition have a county ticket to support; but in Northampton, such is the bitterness of feeling between the leaders of the Fillmore and Fremont factions, or such their indisposition to effort, in October, or such the hopelessness of success on County issues, or all these causes combined, that no effort was made to nominate a County ticket. The Democratic majority there will, nevertheless, not exceed last fall's.

In Lehigh, the best feeling prevails, and a full vote will be polled in October. The Opposition are, almost to a man, united upon Fremont, and all are anxious for a Fusion Electoral ticket in any of the modes proposed in the newspapers.

In Carbon, there has been a strong Fillmore party; but it is growing smaller under the influence of the growing conviction that Fillmore is being used by the Slavery interest and some of its Northern allies, to defeat the anti-Extension policy, upon which nearly all the intelligent, moral and religious portions of the North have united. There is not much prospect of carrying Carbon county, but the Democratic majority will be materially reduced from last year.

In Schuylkill, parties have been undergoing great changes. Six weeks since, Fremont had no declared friend; a week ago, when I was there, Fillmore men scarcely claimed a numerical superiority. Numbers who had been for Fillmore had changed to Fremont, whose forces had also been increased by the accession of those of the Foreigners who vote independently of priestly influence, who are, upon principle, opposed to all slavery, and who, of course, repudiate the recently-announced *Democratic* (!) doctrine that the *principle* of Slavery is right, and that "labor is better owned than hired." In Schuylkill, both interests are immovably united upon the State ticket; and careful men think the county will be close this fall. Last year, the majority for Plumer over Nicholson was 3,837, although there was a large scattering vote.

In Montour, which is a small county, and is a part of old Columbia, the Democrats will scarcely receive over 250 majority, notwithstanding their large naturalizations at the recent Court, and although the natural increase of voters would naturally increase their majority. In DANVILLE, several prominent and life-long Democrats have abandoned Buchanan-pro-slaveryism for Fremont and Free Territory—thus retaining for themselves the position held by all the Democrats of the North as farther back than 1849, before the party became the absolute slave of its Southern directors. These changes will have a decided effect—and Montour will show a good record, I believe.

In Northumberland, there is much disaffection among those of the Democrats who have never believed in Buchanan Democracy, and who have not such capacity for eating their words or changing their opinions as has marked the career of Wilson Reilly on this very point. To be sure, they are not seeking office, and perhaps this circumstance explains *their* unwillingness, and *his* readiness, virtually to admit that but recently past statements were false. In this county, there is an independent Democratic candidate for Legislature, and two independent candidates for Associate Judge. There was a *Democratic Volunteer* candidate for Congress against Mr. Dewart; but he has declined, though, it is understood, his friends will vote for Hon. James H. Campbell whose chances for re-election are, hence, of a flattering character. His district—Schuylkill and Northumberland—is heavily Locofoco; but he has many devoted friends who are hopeful and industrious. In Lycoming, a large meeting was held this week, and our friends are in fine spirits. They expect to elect their County ticket, and may do so, as they have a majority of but 232 votes to overcome. Gen. Packer, an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor next year, resides in this county, and is making desperate efforts to increase its majority; but he has a strong tide of feeling to combat, under which he is as likely to be submerged as he is to conquer it. In the Legislative District, the *Locos* are pretty sure to be beaten, in remuneration for their dishonest and corrupt ousting of one of the legally elected members last winter, and the substitution of another who was admitted by all to have received a minority of the votes cast in the district. When Locofocoism decrees a thing necessary to be done, a pretext is easily found; and this consisted in a technical error of the judges in one of the townships of Potter county—an error which was entirely unimportant, and which did not, in any way, affect the policy of the [illegible] voters. This outrage will not be forgotten. In the Congressional district—Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Mifflin—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, of Lewistown, will, I think, be chosen. He is in every way the superior of his opponent, and his friends are confident of success.

In Union, the majority of last year, 707, will be increased; and that of Snyder (formerly part of Union) will be increased from its figure of 271. In this Legislative and Congressional district, there will be no trouble. Mr. Taggart will be sent to the House, and Mr. Kunkle will be re-elected to Congress. In Union there are no Fillmore men. In Lycoming, they are a fair proportion of the Opposition. But, with rare exceptions, the Fillmore men of this region prefer Fremont's election to Buchanan's; and hence there are ready to co-operate in any reasonable movement to save the State from falling into the hands of the Buchaneers. Unless every indication is deceptive, the Union State Ticket will be elected this month by a large majority. If it be, Buchanan's case may be considered disposed of; and he will be allowed to remain in that retirement which will prove far more fortunate for his fame than a high office in which he could but ally himself with such wrongs for an unholy purpose, as have soiled the history of Kansas, and with such piracies as he has recommended towards the property of inoffensive and harmless Spain. M.

ONE VOTE

Has done wonders in former contests—*one vote* may do so again. Who would not feel chagrined if we lost a Congressman, Assemblyman, or other officer by a SINGLE VOTE, and that that vote should be his. Do not therefore stay at home, but give the day to the CAUSE AND THE MEN!—ONE VOTE may change the result on some of the officers. Let no one of our friends say after the election, in bitterness of spirit, "*I did it!*" by my supineness—by my neglect to go to the Polls, and see that my neighbor went with me! "*The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance!*"—And *Eternal* Vigilance calls you to the Polls on this occasion, to conquer and to save.—*One vote! One vote! One vote!* Why it has changed the destinies of this Nation, and other Republics, on many occasions.—Who knows but that it may do so again,—that on a single ballot may hang the fate of this great people? That single ballot may be yours, reader! Out, then! to the Polls, on Tuesday next—and see that all you know are there, too, so that you may each deposit your ONE VOTE.

Vote Early.

We have always been in favor of voting early. It gives a person an opportunity to watch the Polls, and see that the vote is out. Active men in the ranks are always soon on the ground—always vote early, and have the day before them wherein to do faithful service for their standard bearers! Let all vote early this time—let all see to it, that they may have time to hurry up the dilatory and watch the doubtful!

Get out the Vote.

The Locofocos have recently levied a heavy tax on the Washington City officials, the Custom House officials, and the Post Office understrappers, for the purpose of operating upon the Pennsylvania Election which is to be held on next Tuesday. One thing for which this money will be expended will be in the employing men to haul voters to the polls, especially in their strong districts, and by this means secure a large vote, besides what they may obtain by fraud and corruption! Let our friends take warning from this in time. We can not furnish the funds to haul our voters to the Polls; for we have no Canal Boards, Washington City, Custom House, Post Offices, or other resorts to draw the expenses of a campaign from! But we generally have a few patriotic men—a few noble spirits, who will do all in their power for the cause. On such we must depend this year. On such we must depend for getting out our votes at this election. We hope that those who have carriages or wagons in the townships will attend to this matter—have them on the ground, and all over the townships! When the VICTORY is won you each can say, "I helped to do it!" Let no vote on the right side—OUR SIDE—stay at home!

☞ "If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the government according to the true spirit of the Constitution—as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it—and in such a way as to preserve both Liberty and the Union."—JOHN C. FREMONT.

Nullification.—The Baltimore Patriot says, that "to threaten disunion because of the election of any man to the Presidency, is such sheer nonsense and folly, that it has no name. To *talk* about it may be safe, while absurdity is harmless; but he that attempts to do the thing will die the death of a pirate." That's sensible.

☞ The importations of dry goods at New York continues in excess of the corresponding time last year, the entries during the past month having been $7,394,389 against $6,548,753 in September 1855.—The total receipts of dry goods for the first three-quarters of the calendar year foot up $79,395,539, against $50,394,032 for the same time in 1855, and $73,469,520 in 1854.

Fatal Accident.—At an American mass meeting at Atlanta, Ga., on the 3d instant, John McGlinagan, one of the delegates from Morgan county, while fastening a flag on a pole fell from the height of 80 feet and died immediately.

THE BALL IS ROLLING!

GRAND RALLY IN GETTYSBURG.—The meeting in the Borough on Monday night was a glorious demonstration. At an early hour the people commenced pouring into town in unexpected numbers, swelling the crowd to such an extent that it was found impossible to accommodate more than a fraction of them in the Court House. It was accordingly determined to hold the meeting in the open air.—The residences of Messrs. John Hoke and Ephraim Martin, in the North-west corner of the Diamond were illuminated, throwing out a glare of light over the entire square. The corner was soon blocked up by a dense crowd, and the meeting organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.
HON. JAMES WILSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Joel Wierman, Hon. John M'Ginley,
Jacob Cover, Wm. Hellar,
Samuel P. Young, John S. Crawford,
Joseph Walker, Geo. Myers,
John Burkholder, John Cunningham,
Joseph Weible, James J. Wills,
Joseph J. Kerr, Henry Dotterar,
And. Heintzelman, Abraham Reever,
S. Durboraw, Peter Trostle,
Joseph Wierman, David Beecher,
Hugh M'Ilhenny, Dr. S. Meisenhelder,
Eden Norris, Samuel E. Neely,
Samuel Diehl, James M'Allister,
Maxwell Shields, Wm. Morrison,
John Chamberlin, John Patterson,
Solomon Rontzahn.

SECRETARIES.

Col. Franklin Gardner, Henry Myers,
Gen. Wm. F. Walter, Ralph Fickes,
Baltzer Snyder, A. Taughinbaugh,
Daniel Minnigh, Thomas Blocher,
John Cress.

The President having returned his thanks to the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, for the compliment in calling upon him to preside, Hon. JAMES COOPER was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to address his fellow-citizens in an able and eloquent defence of the cause of Freedom against the aggressions of the Slavery Propagandists. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cooper took occasion to vindicate the reputation of HENRY CLAY from the villainous efforts of the Slave-driving Democracy to hold up the great patriot as an endorser of their Slavery-Extension policy. Mr. Cooper was a member of the celebrated Committee of Thirteen in the Congress of 1850, who reported the Compromise measures of that year. He was brought into daily and confidential intercourse with Mr. Clay during the protracted deliberations of the Committee, and had a right to know Mr. Clay's views on the Slavery question. Anxious as the great patriot was to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties which then agitated the country, his soul revolted at any proposition which looked toward extending the Slave Institution to the Free Territories.

Mr. COOPER alluded especially to a conversation in the Committee room with Mr. Clay, Mr. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, and Mr. MANGUM, Senator from North Carolina, with other members of the Committee, being present. In reply to a suggestion from Mr. Cooper that certain phraseology in one of the resolutions might thereafter be construed as antagonistic to the principle laid down in the Missouri Compromise—Mr. Clay, with an earnest tone and gesture peculiar to him, replied—"*No sir—there is not a line or word in the entire Report, which can, by any possibility, be construed as inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise*—BUT IT RATHER RE-AFFIRMS IT THROUGHOUT."

And yet the *Compiler* and the *lying* spirits who now lead the Buchanan party persist in charging that Henry Clay is good authority for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Slavery Extension policy of the Slave-Driving Democracy!

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, of Harrisburg, was next introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to hold the close attention of the crowd for more than an hour in an able, eloquent and *telling* speech. Wit and sarcasm sparkled throughout, and with the pungent application of facts, figures, and arguments, drew out frequent bursts of applause. He ably and eloquently vindicated the rights of Labor, the equality of Citizenship, and the claims of Freedom, as guarantied by our Republican institutions—ridiculed the Disunion threats of the Slavery-Propagandists—administered a merciless but richly merited excoriation of the candidate of the sham Democracy for the Presidency, and urged the vital importance of the first election. It was a capital speech and was well received.

Mr. T. WINTHROP, of New York, followed in a further discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign. He made an able argument and was listened to throughout with marked attention.

Thus closed the demonstration in Gettysburg. It was, we repeat, a glorious demonstration—far beyond our most sanguine expectations in numbers, respectability, and enthusiasm. The *substantial* men of the county were present—solid men who are not in the habit of turning out to political meetings, except when great principles call them from their homes and occupations.

The Gettysburg "Glee Club" during the evening sang some capital songs, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union State and County Tickets.

[Some disappointment was felt at the absence of Mr. STEVENS, who had expected to be present. It is due to Mr. Stevens to say that we received a letter from him since expressing his deep regret that he was unable to fulfil his engagement. He had an earnest desire to *meet his old friends in Adams*. But an important professional engagement, which he endeavored unsuccessfully to have postponed, detained him in Lancaster.]

FOUNTAINDALE.—The meeting at Fountaindale on Wednesday night was unexpectedly large and enthusiastic, betokening the right feeling in that neighborhood. The issues before the Country were discussed by Messrs. Maxwell Shields, T. W. Waterbury and D. A. Buehler. Officers:—

President—Jacob Bushman.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Ferguson, Wm. Sprenkle, and George Dentler.
Secretaries—Dr. S. C. Walker, G. N. Grason.

STRABAN, MOUNTJOY, AND MOUNT-PLEASANT.—The "Fremont and Dayton Club of Mount Vernon and vicinity," had a large and spirited meeting at Rocky Grove School House, in Straban township, on Friday evening last, which was addressed by D. A. BUEHLER. Also, at Mount Zion School House, in Mountjoy, which was addressed by Messrs. ADAM WIRT, D. A. BUEHLER, and Col. F. GARDNER. Also, at Miller's School House, last evening, which was addressed by D. McCONAUGHY, Esq. All these meetings were well attended, and much enthusiasm manifested by our friends. The "Glee Club" was present and sung a number of appropriate songs.—*Star of Friday last.*

☞ Another very enthusiastic meeting took place in the public square on Friday evening last, which was very ably addressed by Hon. Mr. Waterbury, of New York, and Mr. Campbell, of Gettysburg. The good cause is prospering.

Names all on one Ticket.

For the information of such as may be ignorant in the matter, we would state that the entire ticket, as printed, can be voted on a single sheet. There is no necessity for separating any portion of it.

The Right of Congress to Legislate for the Territories.

The new doctrine of the Democratic party that Congress has no right to legislate for the territories in regard to slave property is contrary to the whole history of the country. The first Congress that met under the Constitution passed an ordinance, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, to exclude slavery from the North-Western territory.—When Louisiana was bought in 1803, the Act organizing the territory of Orleans prohibited the importation of slaves from foreign countries, of slaves from any part of the United States, who were imported after 1798, and of all slaves except those brought into the territory by *bona fide* owners for purposes of actual settlement. The Missouri Compromise, drawn by Henry Clay, prohibited slavery North of 36° 30'. The joint resolutions, admitting Texas, reaffirmed the Missouri Compromise, and extended it to Texas, and the Act for the organization of Oregon prohibited Slavery in that Territory. This was signed by James K. Polk. The Compromises of 1850 reaffirmed the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, and were approved by the Democracy of the whole country.

LADIES' FURS.—*What they Cost.*—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the total importations of "furs" this year, up to the present time, is not less than $1,928,000, while for the whole of last year the amount was not quite $1,500,000. This represents the foreign cost of the goods, to which must be added freight and other charges, besides a duty of 20 per cent. for dressed and 10 for undressed, except furs from the British North American provinces, free by the reciprocity treaty, which would increase the valuation about 33 per cent.—By far the larger portion of these are "fancy," or such as are worn by ladies.

Tobacco.—The late Wesleyan Conference in England took strong ground against the use of tobacco by ministers. Thirty-one candidates for admission were each asked if he used tobacco; one replied he did, by the advice of three physicians, for his health. The Conference refused to receive him until he promised to consult more eminent counsel and abide by it.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday the wife of the Rev. J. F. Pingrey, pastor of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, N. J., was thrown from a carriage in Newark with such violence as to cause her death.

The Queen City Mills at Black Rock, near Buffalo, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, with about 9,000 bushels of wheat—loss $100,000.

Convicted of Murder.—At Randolph (N. C.) Superior Court, last week, Judge Parson presiding, Alexander Hooker, a young man about 22 years of age was convicted for murdering John Chavis, a married man, who had seduced the prisoner's sister under the most aggravating circumstances. The verdict of guilty of murder created an intense excitement, and a petition to the Governor for a pardon, was signed by the judge, the jury, the grand jury, members of the bar, officers of the Court and the spectators present.

Bear Shot by a Lady.—Miss Philbrick, a lady residing in Piscataquis county, Me., having been annoyed by bears set a trap for them. The morning after the trap was set it had disappeared, and a trail was observed showing which way it had gone. Miss P. procured her rifle and started in pursuit, and was not long in overtaking Bruin with all his paraphernalia. A shot from the rifle soon terminated his existence, and Miss Philbrick had the satisfaction of receiving a good price for the "pelt" in addition to the bounty allowed by the State.—*Portland Adv.*

Sad Accident.—The Rev. Franklin Gearhart, who, some six years since, was the pastor of the Methodist E. Church in Wrightsville, and for the present year in charge of the church of that denomination at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., met with a lamentable accident, a few days since, whilst out hunting with a companion and in the pursuit of a flock of turkeys.—Becoming separated from his comrade, Mr. G., in order to attract the turkeys, imitated their cry. His companion coming up some distance in the rear, heard what he supposed was a turkey, and seeing a small object through the bushes, fired at it, and shot Mr. Gearhart, the ball entering his arm, and passing into the chest and around the back. The ball was extracted by a physician, and the wound dressed, but at our last advices, no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Mr. G. was highly esteemed whilst among us. He was married about a year since.

Interview between Col. Fremont and the Students of the Union Theological Seminary.

On week before last, some hundred of the students of Union Theological Seminary, of New York city, called on Colonel John C. Fremont, in accordance with a resolution understood to have been passed by a majority on the catalogue.

THE ADDRESS TO FREMONT.

A formal address was made by one of their number, a gentleman from Tarrytown. He said the gentlemen who were present "comprised a majority of the students of Union Theological Seminary, coming from no less than fifteen States, representing all the leading Colleges, and five different religious denominations—who have assembled here to prepare for the sacred ministry.—He said they took a deep interest in the present aspect of our national affairs.—They deemed it a pleasant office to pay their respects to him (Col. F.) not only for his character and past career, but more especially as the present representative of those great national principles which they trust are soon to triumph—the principles of freedom, of justice, and of right. They would be, he said, unworthy of their position as students of the Word of God, if they did not, with all zeal, support and defend those same principles which the Word of God teaches on every page. And the fact, sir, that the almost unanimous influence of our present clergy and those who are in days to come to fill the pulpits is exerted in support of the cause you represent, seems ominous of good. We believe it to be the cause of truth, the cause of humanity, and the cause of God; and as such it creates the firm confidence, that, sooner or later, success must be sure.

"Accept, sir, as our chosen leader, our cordial co-operation and our sincere wishes for your success."

FREMONT'S RESPONSE.

To these remarks, Col. Fremont responded, saying that he was particularly glad to see them as young men. Young men generally followed their instincts, and were always found on the right side. Their support (the students) was, especially, a sure indication that the cause in which they came was a good one. He recognized them as young men separated to a high calling, and not engaged in any political contest.—The cause with which he was identified, involved in its success their cause also. This political contest was one for the advancement of civilization and liberty. He quoted in this connection, Mr. Webster's aphorism, that "the first duty of a free government was the support of liberty."

The students were then successively introduced and passed out.

☞ We had by telegraph recently, a report that a great meeting of citizens of all parties had gathered at Indiana, Pa., to bear a challenge debate on national politics, between various Republicans and Democrats, and that the Republicans backed out. We learn from the Indiana Register that no such thing happened. No challenge was made or accepted beforehand, but as two meetings gathered, the Democrats desiring to have the chance of reaching the large mass of Republicans, sent a challenge.—The Fremont men desired to restrict the debate to the subject of slavery in territories, and offered to discuss it the next evening, whereupon the Democrats, afraid to meet the direct issue, incontinently backed out.

Attempted Suicide in a Church.—Some days ago we mentioned that a man had attempted to shoot himself in a Methodist church in Philadelphia. The following is a more full account of the affair, as we find it in a letter from the Rev. C. Cooke, the pastor of the church, where the scene occurred:

"Just as I was in the application of my sermon, September 7th, when a deep solemnity seemed to rest upon the congregation, a man entered the door opposite the middle aisle, and depositing his hat in a pew, walked deliberately into the altar, and taking his position in front of the communion table, drew a five or six barrel revolver from beneath his coat! Up to that moment I had continued to speak, though the movements of the intruder had evidently gotten the attention of the people. As he drew his pistol out, some supposed he was going to shoot me; some that he was a madman about to shoot into the congregation, and what others thought of it is difficult to tell. Some fell to the floor to be screened from bullets, some were petrified with fear, many rushed for the doors, and many frightened females and children screamed without stint of lungs. The poor fellow, however, had no intention of injuring any one but himself.

"As I stood immediately above him, I saw him distinctly turn his pistol and place the muzzle against his left breast! Fortunately for him and others the cap missed without exploding, and before he had time to rearrange for the fulfillment of his suicidal purpose the deadly weapon was taken from him. Every barrel was loaded, and two of them doubly so! He had been a member of the church, and some fifteen months since had fallen by the power of strong drink! He was the first to report his fall to me, and I did not expose him.—For a year he gave evidence of a genuine reformation. He has recently fallen again, and doubtless under a sense of shame and remorse, more than half-demented, selected the altar of God on which to immolate himself as a desperate atonement to the church! He is now in a hospital. God be merciful to him and his family!"

"What a Fall was there, my Countrymen!"—The Concord (N. H.) Reporter states that on Thursday last, "Hon." W. H. Rixford, of that city, High Sheriff of Merrimac county, was arrested for stealing melons from the garden of E. G. Davis!—The Reporter thanks it is a *melon choly* occurrence, and Mr. Rixford may well exclaim with the poet—

"Alas! the wormwood [illegible]"

NEW YORK, October 6.—James Dows, of San Francisco, a member of the late Vigilance Committee, was arrested to-day, upon the complaint of Charles P. Duane, an exiled Californian. He was held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

☞ During the last month there were six accidents to railway trains, four of which were occasioned by collision and two by the breaking of axles. Twenty-one persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Loss of a Balloon.—The ascension of Mr. Wise, Jr., at Newburyport, on Friday afternoon, was an adventurous feat, involving him in no small danger. It took place from a stage in the centre of the pond in the rear of the court-house. The wind was blowing towards the sea, only four miles distant, and the balloon passed directly over the town, reaching an elevation of three quarters of a mile, when the æronaut finding himself going out upon the wide ocean, opened his valve and allowed about one third of the gas to escape, which caused him to descend very fast. He let himself down in his willow basket upon Plumb Island Point, where it is only one hundred yards wide, on the sandy beach, within thirty feet of the breakers, in just twelve minutes from the time of his rising. He was unable to control the balloon, and was compelled to abandon it and drop from the lines upon the sand. The balloon which had descended concave at the lower end, immediately upon being freed from check, rose, changing its form and becoming concave on the upper side. It remained in sight nearly an hour, when, having risen to the height of about three miles, it was lost to view behind a mass of light cumulous clouds.

Death from the Fumes of Gas.—Two colored coachmen were found dead on Friday morning in the private carriage-house of Messrs. Richard and James Parker, at Boston. Their death is thus accounted for: They took their meals at the house of one of their employers, sleeping at the stable. In the room adjoining their bed-room they had lighted a fire of hard coal in a cylinder stove, probably kindling it with charcoal. In the isinglass door of this stove there was a hole two or more inches in size, and from this aperture the coal gas entered the room, the draught of the stove having been closed. The windows of the room were all shut, and after the men had retired to bed they were probably soon under the influence of the fatal vapor. There was no contortion of the features, no appearance of a struggle. Dr. Miller had no doubt they died from the effects of the inhalation of the coal gas.

The Explosion at Delaware, Ohio.—It has already been mentioned that 11 persons were killed and 24 wounded on Thursday last by the explosion of a boiler at the Agricultural Fair at Delaware, Ohio. The State Journal says:

The boiler was thrown ninety feet from where it was on exhibition. The cylinder and its attachments was thrown sixty feet—one of the governor balls was thrown 150 feet, struck a boulder that was partially imbedded in the ground and bounced from that and broke a student's leg, who was standing some 15 or 20 feet from it.

Mrs. Walker was walking arm-in-arm with her brother-in-law, F. C. Welch, when she was killed. She was the worst mangled of those who were hurt, while Mr. Welch, with whom she was walking, was unhurt.

Great Business in Grain.—The receipts of grain at Milwaukee, Wis., on the 1st inst. is said to have amounted to over 65,000 bushels, about 50,000 bushels of which was wheat. The American of that city says:

We understand that all the roads are now used to their utmost capacities in bringing forward the produce from the interior.—These immense receipts have had the effect to depress the market somewhat, though the very liberal price of $1 03 was paid for straight lots of club wheat yesterday, and 1 12 to $1 18 for white winter. We learn that vessels to arrive have been chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 14 cents. The amount of stuffs to go forward for the next 60 days will be 1,500,000 bushels per week at a low estimate, employing the clearance of 120 vessels per week. If we allow 20 days to each vessel for a trip, the number to be employed would amount to 320 vessels.—We are under the impression that this is as many grain-carrying vessels as visit the upper lakes and probably more.

Yankee Ingenuity.—The American whale ship W. F. Safford, lately arrived at Cork, Ireland, from Nova Zembla, with eight tons of whale oil. A new system has been introduced by which it would seem that this valuable animal is more surely, safely and speedily destroyed than by the old means, and the credit of introducing the present mode belongs to the Captain of the W. F. Safford. Instead of being harpooned as formerly—a course that was both dangerous to life and uncertain in the result—the fish are now shot, and after the ball enters the flesh it explodes in the body on much the same principle as a shell. The effect of the explosion is generally to shatter that portion of the flesh where it has entered, and it seldom fails to reach a vital part.

Emigration from Virginia.—The Charlestown (Va.) Republican says during the last two weeks large numbers of emigrants have passed through that place.—They intend to locate in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. They were principally from Augusta, Albemarle and Botetourt, and were all well prepared with fine teams and wagons.

☞ NOTICE.—INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—See advertisement under this head.—Female Complaints, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, &c., &c., will meet with due attention.

R. R. R.—FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—Pierson Money, Esq., of Carrollton, Miss., owns a large plantation and works over 100 negroes on the bottom lands of Mississippi—a section of the country as celebrated for Fever and Ague as the river Styx in ancient mythology was heralded as a place infested with evil spirits. While the negroes of other plantations are shaking to pieces with ague, Pierson Money's darkies are stout, hearty and happy, at work, singing with joy their songs and glees, for they feel safe from all diseases as long as they have RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to guard them. Not one hour's work has been lost on Mr. Money's plantation by sickness since he began the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators among his negroes. On every plantation where Radway's Ready Remedies are kept for the use of families and servants, you will be sure to find health, happiness and contentment.

RADWAY'S RELIEF and REGULATORS are positive cures for Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Biliousness, [illegible], Rheumatism, Nervousness, [illegible], Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all other diseases [illegible] Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, [illegible] Liver, Heart, [illegible]

☞ For sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Further from Kansas.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 4.—A letter to the Republican from Governor Geary, dated the 26th ult., says the United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-slavery candidate for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Messrs. B. B. Botts and Pryor, with their friends, went out early this morning, to fight a duel, near Blair's farm, just across the District line. The ground was selected, but before positions were taken all parties were arrested, together with their weapons (pistols) and brought before Justice Goddard, in Washington, when the principals were released on Parole of Honor, that they would return to Richmond this evening, in company with officers sent from the latter city to arrest them.

A Counterfeit.—We were shown, yesterday, a counterfeit $10 note, purporting to be on the Central Bank of Virginia, payable at Staunton, signed Wm. Kinney, President; W. H. Tams, Cashier. The counterfeit may at once be detected by the vignette, which is the Goddess of Liberty, while the vignette of the genuine note is a man on a horse. The counterfeit also differs from the genuine by having the words "The Central Bank of Virginia" in large letters in *one* line, while the genuine note has the word "The" in small letters in a line to itself over the large letters "Central Bank of Virginia." The counterfeit is also without the signature of "J. B. Stovall," which appears on the face of the genuine.—*Richmond Enquirer, 2d inst.*

The Weather in Virginia.—On the 1st inst., snow fell all day at Huntersville, Pocahontas county, Va. It was succeeded by severe frosts, which killed the buckwheat and corn crops. There will not be enough corn, it is said, to supply the wants of the county. There was snow also in Rockingham, Va., on the 1st instant, and in Kanawha county.

Emigration from Virginia.—We regret, says the Richmond Dispatch, that several of our Western exchanges announce a considerable emigration of Virginia farmers to the West. Our emigrants are generally men of substance, and carry with them a considerable amount of worldly goods, which, with their personal enterprise and fine intelligence, goes to enrich and build up other communities. Their departure is a serious loss to the good old State.

Large Iceberg.—A very large iceberg, 200 feet high and 600 feet long, and apparently 100 feet longer under than above water was passed in lat. 59 S. lon. 46 W. by the *Fairfanes*, lately arrived in the English Channel.

Snow and Sleet in September.—This is a strange announcement, but nevertheless true, for we saw it with our own eyes. It was seen, also, by many others, in this place on Tuesday last, 30th of September. It is needless to say that overcoats and fires are in demand. Strange, strange weather for September.—*Cassville (Ga.) Standard.*

No Crime to Steal Lottery Tickets.—Three men at Montreal, having been indicted for a conspiracy to defraud one John McDonald of a lottery ticket. Mr. Justice McCord, on the 4th inst., delivered an elaborate decision quashing the indictment.—His judgment proceeds on the ground that lotteries being illegal in Canada, lottery tickets are there valueless and it is no offence to steal them, much less to conspire to do so.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$6 62 to 6 75
Wheat,	1 42 to 1 50
Rye,	74 to 83
Corn,	60 to 68
Oats,	40 to 42
Cloverseed,	8 50 to 8 75
Timothyseed,	3 50 to 3 75
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 50
Hay, (in bundles,)	18 00 to 20 00
Do. (loose,)	14 00 to 16 00

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	6 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 35 a 1 50
Rye, "	75
Corn, "	52
Oats, "	35
Clover Seed,	7 00
Timothy Seed,	3 75
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 75

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$6 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 25 a 1 30
Rye,	70
Corn,	52
Oats,	25
Rye Flour,	2 50
Buckwheat,	40
Potatoes,	50
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	7 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 00

Married,

[illegible] Mr. SAMUEL [illegible] to Miss SUSANNA LOCHMAN, [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. ELLIS [illegible] to Miss MARY J. ROBISON, of [illegible] Cumberland county.

[illegible] Mr. ALEXANDER [illegible] to Miss MARY JANE HARTZELL [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. LEWIS [illegible] Miss ELIZA [illegible]

Died,

[illegible]

LAST GRAND RALLY.

THERE will be a grand rally of the Fremont men of the Borough at the Hall of the "Union Club," TONIGHT, at 6½ o'clock. Let every man be at his post.—Important business will claim the attention of the Club.

☞ After the meeting in the Hall, the Club will proceed in procession to the house of BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, [illegible]

By order of the Executive Committee.

Oct. 13.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,

WILL be taken at this Office. He must be of industrious habits, and good moral character. None other need apply.

Sept. 15.

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS M'CREARY has just returned from the city, with a new and handsome assortment of

BONNETS, AND FANCY GOODS,

which she will open for exhibition on *Tuesday, Oct. 14th*, and respectfully invites the ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity to call and examine her assortment, at her room in east York street, directly opposite the Bank.

Oct. 13. 4t

CHESTNUT TIMBER-LAND *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a tract of CHESTNUT LAND, situate near Middletown, Butler township, Adams co., adjoining lands of the heirs of John Quickel and Edward Matthews, containing EIGHT ACRES and Forty-eight Perches, of patented land. The timber is mostly young Chestnut of from twenty to twenty-five years growth, and very valuable.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Oct. 13. 3t

INDEPENDENT BLUES!

YOU will meet for parade, in full dress, at the Armory, on *Saturday the 18th inst.*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

☞ A Court of Appeal will be held between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the Captain,

CHARLES X. MARTIN, *O. S.*

Oct. 13.

To those who are Indebted to me.

HAVING now adopted the Cash system in my business for the purpose of settling up my old business, all those indebted to me of long standing, either by Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 6.

FOR SALE,

10 to 15 head of Horses.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 6.

NOTICE.

THE first account of MARTIN GETZ, Committee of the person and estate of ABRAHAM KITCHEN, Habitual Drunkard, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on *the 17th day of November next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Oct. 6. 4t

CARPET WEAVING.

THE subscriber has resumed his old business of CARPET WEAVING, and is desirous of obtaining his old Town Custom—confident that, when he was in the business before, he done every thing to the satisfaction of his customers. He will take the material out, and return the work promptly, and finished in the best manner. ☞ Any person, therefore, who will signify their desire to have work done, will please leave a line at the Store of Fahnestock Brothers, or of John Hoke, and he will visit their house, and receive all directions in regard to their Carpets.

JACOB BEAMER.

Sept. 29. 3t

Inhalation in Consumption.

BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and other Diseases of the Chest and Throat, successfully treated by the Inhalation of Medicated Vapors and Powders, by absorption and constitutional treatment, as practiced at the Stuyvesant Medical Institute, New York City, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Venereal Affections, and Chronic Diseases generally, will receive the attention of the Physicians to whom such may have been especially entrusted.

The unprecedented success which has attended this method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has induced us to depart from our usual course, and avail ourselves of the columns of the Press, in order to bring it to the knowledge of such as may be laboring under, or predisposed to such affections.—The dawn of a brighter day has at length arrived for the Consumptive: the doctrine of the incurability of Consumption having at length passed away. We have indubitable proofs in our possession, THAT CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES, CAN BE CURED!—in the first, by tubercular absorption; in the second, by the transformation of tubercule in a chalky and calcareous concretions; in the third, by cicatrices, or scars. Those wedded to the opinions of the past may assert, that even now, Consumption is incurable: such are behind the age. To all, this great truth must be apparent, viz: that the medicine inhaled in the form of Vapor or Powder, directly into the Lungs, must be much more effectual than that taken into the Stomach, where the disease does not exist. The advantage of Inhalation in Consumption and Throat Diseases is that medicines in the form of vapor are applied directly to the lungs, where the disease exists, the stomach is thus left free to aid in restoring by administering to it healthy, life giving food. There is no case so hopeless that inhalation will not reach. The means, too, are brought within the reach of all, the manner of administering the Vapors being so simple, that the invalid is never required to leave home, where the kind of friendship and affection tends so much to aid to physical efforts.

The Inhaling method is soothing, safe and speedy, and consists of the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the world, and establish the entire curability of Consumption.

I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to compare [illegible] the advantages of Inhalation [illegible]

Sufferers, [illegible] art over this fell destroyer of our species.

NOTE.—Physicians wishing to make themselves acquainted with this practice are informed, that our time being valuable, we can only reply as to ingredients [illegible] letters that contain a fee.

The Inhaling [illegible] will be sent, on receipt of [illegible] medicines and instruments [illegible]

WALLACE MEIGGS, M. D.

Oct. 13.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected:—And also in pursuance of an Act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union, approved January 23, 1848, therefore, I, HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public Notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that an Election will be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of November next,

at which time TWENTY SEVEN ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-House in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Kieps, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the public School house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stallsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbotstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Meritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School house in Middletown, in said township.

☞ The election to be open between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for members of the General Assembly, shall attend and perform at the said election of Electors the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the General Assembly.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on the third day after the said day of Election, being Friday, the 7th day of November, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 17th of November next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1856.

THE RAILROAD IN SIGHT!

Come to Hoke's Store

FOR CHEAP FALL and WINTER GOODS, as he is determined to sell for Cash and Country Produce, at short profits.—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All goods cut free of Charge by an experienced Tailor.

Oct. 6. tf

A Little the Cheapest.

SUSPENDERS, Cravats, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Kid, [illegible], Hose, Half-Hose, [illegible] Bosoms, [illegible] Collars, are always found at SAMSON'S.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of WILLIAM DONELY, of Butler township, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 1st of November next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Butler township, Adams county, one mile from Middletown, two from Bendersville, on the State road from Gettysburg to Newville, adjoining lands of John Hewitt, Dr. Joseph Smith, and others, containing

32 ACRES,

of Patented Land—eight Acres of which are in Timber—all under good fence. The improvements are a TWO STORY

Rough-cast HOUSE,

with basement; a Wash-house; a Carriage-house; small Barn, and other Outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 2 o clock, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

WM. HELLAR, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 29. ts

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

late the estate of JACOB SAUM, deceased, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Hartman, Peter Eshelman, John Arendt, John Carbaugh and others, containing about

31 Acres,

more or less, on which are erected a one-story LOG HOUSE, and Log Stable, with a spring of water near the house, a Spring-house, an ORCHARD of good Fruit, &c.

Attendance given, and terms made known by

GEORGE SAUM, Adm'r.

By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.

Sept. 22. ts

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, his FARM lying in Butler township, 3½ miles northwest of Gettysburg, containing

224 ACRES,

with the necessary improvements. There are about 35 Acres of thriving Timber, & about 50 Acres of excellent Timothy land, and the remainder in a good state of cultivation, a part having been limed. A young thriving Apple and Peach Orchard, with a variety of Plums and other fruit; two wells with pumps in each, near the door.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

WM. S. HAMILTON.

Sept. 8. tf

NEW GOODS AND THE CASH SYSTEM.

35 YEARS' experience in the Credit business has satisfied me that it will not do, and I have now determined to adopt the Cash system—and offer the following Goods for Cash or Produce only—CHEAP CLOTHS, Blue, Brown, Black, Green, Claret, Olive, &c., Fancy Over Coatings, Beaver Cloths, Petershams, Cassimers, Black and every variety of fancy colors, Cassinetts, Velvet Cord, Jeans, and Pantaloon stuff generally, Coburg Cloths, Merinoes, Debege, M. de laines, Alpaccas, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., with every variety of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Ready-made Clothing in great variety, well made and cheap.

Domestics, Fresh Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. All will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 6.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c., to which they invite the attention of those wishing cheap Goods. As our stock has been selected with great care, from the largest wholesale houses of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase from us, such as cannot often be had. Come and examine our stock, and we know you will not leave without buying.

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

Oct. 6.

NEW GOODS.

Come this way, if you want to save at least 20 per cent. of your money.

COBEAN & PAXTON have just received, and are now opening, the largest and best selected stock of GOODS, in their line of business, ever offered in Gettysburg, to wit:

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Overshoes and Socks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Fancy Window Blinds, Green Gum Cloth for Window Blinds, Stationery, Perfumery, and a variety of Notions: also the largest stock of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS,

Stone and Earthen Ware, ever offered in Adams county—all of which they are determined to sell lower than they can be had at any other Establishment in the County. Call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, south-east Corner of the Diamond. No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 6. tf

CHEAP Fall and Winter Clothing.

WE have now got up our Fall and Winter Stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

consisting of Over Coats in great variety, Dress Coats of every description, Monkey Jackets, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Drawers, &c., also, Boys' Clothing of all sizes. Our Stock of Over Coatings, Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords, &c., &c., is very large and full, and having experienced workmen constantly employed cutting out and making up, if we cannot please you with a Garment ready-made, we can sell you the materials, take your measure, and make you up a suit on the very shortest notice. We sell none but our own make and warrant them well made, and insure a good fit or no sale. Our prices are low, our motto being "Small Profits and Quick Sales" for the Cash. Please call—we cannot be beat.

The New York and Philadelphia Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Oct. 6. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gentlemen's Wear.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Vestings, and Shawls, a large supply, to which the attention of all is invited. If you desire to save money buy at FAHNESTOCKS.

BUFFALO ROBES, just received, and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

KEEP WARM—I have just received a full assortment of Wool Under-shirts and Drawers, which will be sold low at SAMSON'S.

Oct. 6.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

WISHING to retire from the Farming and Milling business, I will sell at Private Sale, the following valuable Real Estate, known as

LOCUST GROVE,

situate 1¼ miles southwest from Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.

No. 1. 32 Acres of Meadow Bottom, of a superior quality of red gravel soil, well adapted to Timothy. 2,000 bushels of LIME have been put upon it. The improvements are a large and very beautiful

MERCHANT MILL,

Saw Mill, Cooper Shop, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, a Store Room, two Bake Ovens, two Stables, 3 Hogpens, Lime-kiln, and all necessary out-buildings: the Mill is built upon the most modern and improved plan, the dam and race are not surpassed by any. Four County roads centre at this Mill.

No. 2. 37 Acres of Slate land, very susceptible of a high state of cultivation, 8 to 10 acres of which is heavily timbered, with about 10 acres of Meadow bottom. The improvements are a large and very complete

GRIST MILL AND DWELLING-HOUSE.

This property adjoins No. 1.

No. 3. A Farm containing 156 ACRES, mostly the red gravel soil, and produces well; 40 to 50 Acres of which are heavily timbered and about 20 Acres of Meadow Bottom; 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of lime have been put upon the land: an abundance of Fruit Trees upon the premises. The improvements are a STONE

Dwelling-House and Kitchen, Smoke House, a large Bank Barn, with Wagon sheds, Corn crib, Hog pen and all necessary out-buildings. This property is also a part of No. 1, and known as above. There is not a more desirable property in the County than LOCUST GROVE, either separately or together. Call and see it.—These properties will be sold separately or together, as may suit purchasers. I will sell on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to view the property will please call on Edward Stahley, living on the premises, or myself in Gettysburg.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Aug. 18. tf

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE above Farm is situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Gettysburg, and contains about 44 Acres of Land.—The Improvements are a double Log and Frame HOUSE, weather-boarded, and a large Brick BANK BARN, and other Outbuildings: two wells of water near the house, with pumps in. There is an excellent thriving ORCHARD, with choice fruit, and a variety of other fruit, consisting of Peaches, Cherries, &c.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

A. COBEAN.

Aug. 11. 6t

N. B. There are also Fifty Acres of Land adjoining the above property, that can be bought at a fair price.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his FARM, situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, to which place it is expected a RAILROAD will be finished in 18 months. This Farm contains

300 ACRES,

which can be conveniently divided into two—one of 140 and the other 160 acres: has two improvements: these on the 160 Acres consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE,

Bank Stone Barn, with 2 threshing floors, Corn Cribs, Carriage House and Straw Shed, &c. The improvements on the 140 Acres are a TENANT HOUSE, with a small Barn. 110 Acres have been Limed: there are 1660 pannels of post and rail fence on it: good quality red land, some of which has yielded from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre: 5 miles to lime kilns: 8 miles to chestnut timber: ½ mile to mill: schoolhouse and churches of all denominations at convenient distances.

☞ I will sell the whole or the 140 Acre Tract.

J. S. CRAWFORD.

May 26. 3m

VALUABLE LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a Lot of Ground, the property of the late CONRAD SCHRIVER, deceased, handsomely situated in Straban township, Adams county, on the Chambersburg road, 2½ miles from Hunterstown, and 1 mile from Lower's Mill, adjoining lands of George Boyer, Henry Whitmore and others, containing TEN ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a large Two-story Roughcast HOUSE, with Back-building, Log Barn, Corn Crib, Blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. A never-failing well of water, near the door, with a pump in it. An Orchard of Apple trees, besides Peach and Plum trees. The Land is of a first-rate quality and in an excellent state of cultivation: a due proportion is Meadow, and all under good fencing. The property would make a first-rate location for a mechanic.

☞ Persons wishing to view the premises are requested to call on the undersigned residing in the immediate vicinity.

DAVID SCHRIVER,

[illegible]

Sept. 1. 3m

LADIES—If you want a pretty dress, [illegible] any new style ribbons, articles in our line, [illegible] find the latest styles, and most approved patterns at the [illegible] FAHNESTOCKS.

DRESS GOODS.—Good and [illegible] FAHNESTOCKS [illegible] assortment of Dress Goods. If you want anything fashionable, that's the place to get it.

OVER COATS.—A splendid assortment of all Grades, just opened and for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

HARDWARE.—A [illegible] large supply.—[illegible] buying at low [illegible]

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

Sign of the Red Front.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, of every [illegible] cheaper than [illegible] at SAMSON'S.

VESTS, VESTS—an unusually large assortment [illegible] just received [illegible] SAMSON'S.

A [illegible] PANTS, [illegible] the most fastidious, [illegible] SAMSON'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
B. LAPORTE. (of Bradford.)

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—JOSEPH PUMROY.
Senator—WASHINGTON CROOKS.
Assembly—JOHN MUSSELMAN.
Commissioner—PETER MICKLEY, of D.
Auditor—BERNARD HILDEBRAND.
Director of the Poor—JOSEPH KEPNER.
Associate Judges— { DAVID HORNER. / WM. R. STEWART.
District Attorney—WM. B. McCLELLAN.
County Surveyor—JACOB DIEHL.

One of their Lies.

An article, authorized by the Democratic State Committee, published in the Ledger a few days ago, says, "We find in the Gettysburg Sentinel, a glowing account of the speech of Mr. COCHRAN, at a *Fremont* meeting at Petersburg, in that county."—Now this is not true—the meeting at Petersburg was not a *Fremont* meeting at all; but was a Union meeting, in favor of State and County candidates—and the friends of Fillmore and Fremont both participated in it, as all were included in the general call.

☞The Buchananites had a "demonstration" next door to us on Thursday night. They had a stand erected, and very prettily decorated. The drum was beaten, and a corporal's guard marched round and round for some time, to call out the Democracy. From some cause or the other, however, they could not get together a sufficient crowd to "make an appearance;" but the matter *had* to come off—and Judge HEPBURN, of Carlisle, was introduced to the few assembled around, and commenced a speech. The pleasant voice of the Judge had an influence in gathering a considerable number of anti-Buchananites around, to listen to what he could find to say in defence of his cause. The ladies, too, were about in more than accustomed number—the night being lovely, and the sound of the speaker's voice being musical. His remarks were gentlemanly, and not at all exceptionable in manner, and were in beautiful contrast with the man who succeeded him. His arguments, however, were sophistical in many instances; or, we may rather say, he is so much engaged in his professional duties as not to be correctly booked-up in political facts, and reasoned entirely from incorrect premises. As a consequence, therefore, all that he could say upon the subjects he introduced, were at once pronounced illusory by those who were better acquainted with facts than he appeared to be. His speech, however, was a very *pretty* one, and we listened to it throughout with pleasure—for, as we have remarked on a former occasion, we like to listen to men who *talk well*, although we do not agree with them in all they say.

The speaker who followed him, Mr. MONAGHAN, of Chester county, we believe it was, was full of "fire and fury," and "sawed the air" most effectually. He had a voice which could be heard far and near; but we must be permitted to say, that in matter his speech was entirely diverse in character from that of the Judge who preceded him, and failed to make the pleasant impression upon his auditors that the latter did. We shall say no more of him—but suffer him to go over that *cataract* which he so graphically and energetically described.

The Contrast.

Whilst Mr. COOPER and Mr. CURTIN were making public speeches in the square on Monday evening last, a number of Buchanan rowdies were continually yelling and disturbing those who desired to listen to the speakers; whilst, on Thursday evening, when Judge HEPBURN and the Chester orator were holding forth, there was a perfect stillness—not an unpleasant sound or word being uttered by their opponents.—We do not charge the Democratic party with the matter—far from it—we know they condemn and repudiate such conduct. It was the act of but a few—who know no better. We merely mention the fact, by way of contrast.

☞We learn that at a meeting of the Union-men at Miller's School-house, in Mountpleasant township, on Thursday evening, the speakers were interrupted frequently by a few noisy Buchananites who were outside the door, who either did not know how to behave themselves, or did not care how they did behave. Their conduct, however, soon became rather unpleasant—and they finally "took up the wrong passengers," who, in their irritation at the disturbance, made their assailants take *long steps* across the fields.

☞There was a large Buchanan demonstration at Lancaster on Wednesday. The delegations from Philadelphia filled 15 cars; and no wonder, for, according to the Daily News, the Democratic Canal Commissioners issued *free passes* to all who wished to attend the meeting!

Election in Baltimore.

The election for Mayor and Councils took place in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and was very warmly contested. The American candidate for Mayor, Mr Swann, was elected by a majority of 1551 votes over Mr. Wright, (Dem.)—being a gain over the Congressional vote of last year of 1181 votes. For the first branch of the City Council the Americans have 13, the Democrats 7; for the second branch, 5 Americans and 5 Democrats.

Election Riots at Baltimore.

During the election for Mayor and Councils, in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, there were dreadful riots and bloodshed. The most terrible and fatal one took place in the vicinity of the Lexington market, in the afternoon. It continued for two or three hours, unchecked. It was reckless and murderous in the extreme, and almost entirely with fire-arms. The parties engaged were represented as the "Rip-Raps" and "Plug-Uglies" against the New Market Fire Company. There were perhaps, says the Sun, some 200 shots fired during the protracted warfare. Such was the dangerous aspect of the affair, that the stores and houses generally in the neighborhood were closed. Numerous muskets, shot-guns and blunderbusses were boldly carried, loaded, fired and re-loaded and fired, time and again, in the same hands. These were deliberately levelled at supposed enemies and fired. Other bloody riots also took place at different points. Probably six or eight persons were killed instantly, and fifty or sixty others shot, some of whom may die. It was a most surprising spectacle for a civilized community; and a fearful state of things indeed.

Painful Accident.

Mr. AMBROSE B. STAUB, of New Oxford, of this county, and his wife, met with a very severe injury at Baltimore, on Monday afternoon last, where they had gone on a visit. They were walking along Baltimore street, and when passing the new building in course of erection for Hamilton Easter & Co., an iron hook in the derrick by which the workmen were hoisting a heavy piece of marble, suddenly broke, and let the stone fall. It struck both, and felled them to the ground. The neck of the right thigh-bone, and the left ankle-joint of Mr. Staub were fractured, and the left arm of Mrs. Staub. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance, and after their wounds were dressed, they were removed to their boarding-house in Conway street, where, at the last account, they were doing well. It is miraculous that they were not instantly killed.

☞Mr. Benjamin Fickes, son of Mr. John Fickes, of Huntington township, was drowned near Williamsport, Pa., on the 16th of September, by falling overboard from a Canal boat. We have not learned any particulars.

☞Mr. William Gross, of Hopewell township, York county, was killed instantly on Monday morning last, near York. He was going to that place for a load of lime, when his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him down and under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over his head, causing instant death.

☞An interesting little girl, named Clara Josephine, aged between 4 and 5 years, daughter of Mr. James H. Forney, formerly of the neighborhood of Hanover, but now residing in Illinois, came to her death in a distressing manner, on the 23d ult. During the absence of her parents at the barn, her clothes took fire, and she was so horribly burnt that she died the following morning.

☞The National Agricultural Fair took place at Philadelphia last week, and was attended by immense crowds. It is estimated that on Wednesday 50,000 visitors were in attendance, and $7,000 were taken for single tickets at the entrance.

☞The State Committees of the American, Republican, and Union parties have agreed to meet at Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., to form a Union Electoral Ticket for this State, to be supported by those opposed to the Administration of President Pierce and the election of James Buchanan.

Election in Florida.

The election for Governor and Congress took place in Florida on Tuesday. But partial returns have been received, which show a Whig and American gain. The election throughout the State was warmly contested, and there is some probability in favor of the success of the Americans.

☞The Democrats carried their Inspectors and Assessors in the State of Delaware on Wednesday, by 1500 majority.

☞The steamer Canada sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool, with $600,000 in specie.

☞The steamer Niagara arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

Breadstuffs were steady. Wheat generally had declined 2d. Flour was stationary. Corn also, but dull. The weather had been very wet. Western Canal flour 31s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 1[?]s and 31s 6d; Ohio 31 and 33s. Yellow and mixed corn 31s 6d and 32s; white 33s.

☞Mr. B[illegible] well says, in his great speech at Richmond, that if anything will dissolve the Union, "it will be another four years of a Democratic Administration."

The October Election and its Results.

Thus far the great struggle in which the people of this country are engaged, against the usurpations of the sham democracy, has been successful. There must be a Providence, remarks a cotemporary, which favors the chivalrous, and which smiles upon those who are fighting the holy cause of liberty; there must be a wisdom which is vouchsafed to those who are vindicating the right, there must be a prudence which springs spontaneously from the advocacy of great principles. We have been called upon to record three brilliant victories, and not a single defeat. Iowa spoke first; Vermont followed; and Maine gave the grand concluding chorus of the Fremont thunder. From all parts of the country, we have assurance that this revolution will not go backward.

The glorious Keystone State votes next, and we feel assured that she will be found upon the side of freedom. It is true that the friends of Mr. Buchanan are exerting themselves to the utmost, and that they will continue to do so until the polls shall close on Tuesday next. But the very fact that they have, in a measure, abandoned every other portion of the Union, and have concentrated all their orators in this State, shows their apprehensions. At first an extraordinary effort was made to disorganize the Opposition, and to induce the formation of two tickets for State Officers against the Democracy, but this resulted in signal failure. The Opposition are thoroughly united, and will move together shoulder to shoulder at the October struggle—and unless all the ordinary signs fail, will achieve a signal and overwhelming victory. Such a victory is essential under the circumstances, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that every opponent to the National Administration, whether a Whig, an American, a Conservative, or a Republican, will consider it a solemn duty to attend the polls on that occasion. A full vote is absolutely necessary. No one who takes the slightest interest in public affairs, should neglect to discharge his duty. Our friends in all portions of the Union have their eyes directed towards Pennsylvania, and thus we should not only recognize the responsibilities of our position, but we should endeavor to realize the hopes and expectations that are cherished.

Let Pennsylvania speak out in a voice that will reverberate in every section of the Union—let her elect the Union State ticket on Tuesday next by a majority of twenty thousand votes—and the Presidential election will be virtually settled.

The Union Ticket.

The Lehigh Valley Times says:—"Everywhere our friends feel entirely confident that the Union State Ticket will be elected by a majority of thirty to fifty thousand. Some of the candid men of the opposition concede the certainty of their defeat in October, but hope for a 'reaction' in November! But instead of a reaction in their favor, there will be a more overwhelming defeat in November than in October."

Disunion.—A writer in the New Orleans Bee scorns the assertion of Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, that the Union cannot and ought not be preserved if Fremont should be elected President, and says that Mr. Slidell should never propagate such ideas in Louisiana, as the Union cost too much to be given up for slight causes.

Baron Humboldt on Slavery.

Baron Humboldt, the great traveller and Philosopher, when visited by a distinguished American in 1850, at Potsdam, spoke to him, on the subject of Slavery, in the following words:

"But there is one thing, sir, which grieves me more than I can describe, and that is the policy you have lately adopted in regard to Slavery. I am not so unreasonable as to expect that you should instantly emancipate your slaves. I know well the formidable difficulties that you have to contend with in solving the problem of Slavery. But what occasions deep sorrow and pain, believe me, to all lovers of your great country, is to find that, instead of adopting any means, however slow and gradual, to relieve yourselves of it, you are constantly trying to extend and consolidate a system which is not only opposed to all principles of morality, but, as it appears to me, is pregnant with appalling and inevitable dangers to the future of the Republic itself. Tell your countrymen this from me."

These are wise and weighty words, coming from an authority than whom there exists no greater at this moment on the face of the earth.

Democratic Fremont Clubs.

These are already numerous in the West, and in every instance, all who are received to membership are required to have come from the so-called Democratic organization. But last week, in Philadelphia, such a Club was organized, the first President of which is the Hon. John M. Read, so long a main prop of the old Democratic party in Pennsylvania. The Hon. W. J. Duane made a speech at its first meeting.

Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be an Eclipse of the moon this evening (Monday). The moon will rise a quarter after 5, nearly covered, and when half an hour above the horizon to the naked eye it will appear to be covered for a few minutes, though it will not be strictly so. The planet Jupiter during the eclipse will be about two degrees ... of the moon.

☞Mr. A. [illegible]

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

Politics in parts of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, Oct. 5.

I have recently been in several of the Eastern and Central counties of the State—those especially which have heretofore given, with great uniformity, Democratic majorities. I have visited Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Montour, Northumberland and Lycoming. Union is the only district I have seen, which has been in the habit of giving anti-Locofoco majorities. While in these counties, I have made it my especial business to see leading politicians, and to inform myself concerning the prospects and efforts of the two leading parties. From all these, the accounts are highly favorable, *first* to the Union State Ticket; and *second* to the election of John C. Fremont. In all of these counties, except Northampton, the Opposition have a county ticket to support; but in Northampton, such is the bitterness of feeling between the leaders of the Fillmore and Fremont factions, or such their indisposition to effort in October, or such the hopelessness of success on County issues, or all these causes combined, that no effort was made to nominate a County ticket. The Democratic majority there will, nevertheless, not exceed last fall's.

In Lehigh, the best feeling prevails, and a full vote will be polled in October. The Opposition are, almost to a man, united upon Fremont, and all are anxious for a Fusion Electoral ticket in any of the modes proposed in the newspapers.

In Carbon, there has been a strong Fillmore party: but it is growing smaller under the influence of the growing conviction that Fillmore is being used by the Slavery interest and some of its Northern allies, to defeat the anti-Extension policy, upon which nearly all the intelligent, moral and religious portions of the North have united. There is not much prospect of carrying Carbon county, but the Democratic majority will be materially reduced from last year.

In Schuylkill, parties have been undergoing great changes. Six weeks since, Fremont had no declared friend; a week ago, when I was there, Fillmore men scarcely claimed a numerical superiority. Numbers who had been for Fillmore had changed to Fremont, whose forces had also been increased by the accession of those of the Foreigners who vote independently of priestly influence, who are, upon principle, opposed to all slavery, and who, of course, repudiate the recently-announced *Democratic* doctrine that the *principle* of Slavery is right, and that "labor is better owned than hired." In Schuylkill, both interests are immovably united upon the State ticket; and careful men think the county will be close this fall. Last year, the majority for Plumer over Nicholson was 3,337, although there was a large scattering vote.

In Montour, which is a small county, and is a part of old Columbia, the Democrats will scarcely receive over 250 majority, notwithstanding their large naturalizations at the recent Court, and although the natural increase of voters would naturally increase their majority. In DANVILLE, several prominent and life-long Democrats have abandoned Buchanan-pro-slaveryism for Fremont and Free Territory—thus retaining for themselves the position held by all the Democrats of the North no farther back than 1849, before the party became the absolute slave of its Southern directors. These changes will have a decided effect—and Montour will show a good record, I believe.

In Northumberland, there is much disaffection among those of the Democrats who have never believed in Buchanan Democracy, and who have not such capacity for eating their words or changing their opinions as has marked the career of Wilson Reilly on this very point. To be sure, they are not seeking office, and perhaps this circumstance explains *their* unwillingness, and *his* readiness, virtually to admit that but recently past statements were false. In this county, there is an independent Democratic candidate for Legislature, and two independent candidates for Associate Judges. There was a Democratic Volunteer candidate for Congress against Mr. Dewart; but he has declined, though he and ... will vote for Hon. James H. Campbell. [illegible]

[illegible] In the Congressional district ... Lycoming ...

Clinton, Centre and Mifflin—Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, of Lewistown, will, I think, be chosen. He is in every way the superior of his opponent, and his friends are confident of success.

In Union, the majority of last year, 707, will be increased; and that of Snyder (formerly part of Union) will be increased from its figure of 271. In this Legislative and Congressional district, there will be no trouble. Mr. Taggart will be sent to the House, and Mr. Kunkle will be re-elected to Congress. In Union there are no Fillmore men. In Lycoming, they are a fair proportion of the Opposition. But, with rare exceptions, the Fillmore men of this region prefer Fremont's election to Buchanan's; and hence there are ready to co-operate in any reasonable movement to save the State from falling into the hands of the Buchaneers. Unless every indication is deceptive, the Union State Ticket will be elected this month by a large majority. If it be, Buchanan's case may be considered disposed of; and he will be allowed to remain in that retirement which will prove far more fortunate for his fame than a high office in which he could but ally himself with such wrongs for an unholy purpose, as have soiled the history of Kansas, and with such piracies as he has recommended towards the property of inoffensive and harmless Spain. M.

ONE VOTE

Has done wonders in former contests—*one vote* may do so again. Who would not feel chagrined if we lost a Congressman, Assemblyman, or other officer by a SINGLE VOTE, and that that vote should be his. Do not therefore stay at home, but give the day to the CAUSE AND THE MEN!—ONE VOTE may change the result on some of the officers. Let no one of our friends say after the election, in bitterness of spirit, "*I did it!*" by my supineness—by my neglect to go to the Polls, and see that my neighbor went with me! "*The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance!*"—And *Eternal* Vigilance calls you to the Polls on this occasion, to conquer and to save.—*One vote! One vote! One vote!* Why it has changed the destinies of this Nation, and other Republics, on many occasions.—Who knows but that it may do so again—that on a single ballot may hang the fate of this *great people?* That single ballot may be yours, reader! Out, then! to the Polls, on Tuesday next—and see that all you know are there, too, so that you may each deposit your ONE VOTE.

Vote Early.

We have always been in favor of voting early. It gives a person an opportunity to watch the Polls, and see that the vote is out. Active men in the ranks are always soon on the ground—always vote early, and have the day before them wherein to do faithful service for their standard bearers! Let all vote early this time—let all see to it, that they may have time to hurry up the dilatory and watch the doubtful!

Get out the Vote.

The Locofocos have recently levied a heavy tax on the Washington City officials, the Custom House officials, and the Post Office understrappers, for the purpose of operating upon the Pennsylvania Election which is to be held on next Tuesday. One thing for which this money will be expended will be in the employing men to haul voters to the polls, especially in their strong districts, and by this means secure a large vote, besides what they may obtain by fraud and corruption! Let our friends take warning from this in time. We can not furnish the funds to haul our voters to the Polls, for we have no Canal Boards, Washington City, Custom House, Post Offices, or other resorts to draw the expenses of a campaign from! But we generally have a few patriotic men—a few noble spirits, who will do all in their power for the cause. On such we must depend this year. On such we must depend for getting out our votes at this election. We hope that those who have carriages or wagons in the townships will attend to this matter—have them on the ground, and all over the townships! When the VICTORY is won you each can say, "I helped to do it!" Let no vote on the right side—OUR SIDE—stay at home!

☞"If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the government according to the true spirit of the Constitution as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it—and in such a way as to preserve both Liberty and the Union."—JOHN C. FREMONT.

Nullification.—The Baltimore Patriot says, "To threaten disunion because of the election of any man to the Presidency, is [illegible] folly, that it [illegible] ... To *talk* about it may be safe, while it ... is harmless; but he that attempts to do the thing will die the death of a traitor." That's sensible.

☞The importations of dry goods at New York continues in excess of the corresponding time last year, the entries during the past month having been $7,394,389 against $6,548,753 in September 1855.—The total receipts of dry goods for the first three quarters of the calendar year foot up $79,355,529, against $50,594,062 for the same time in 1855, and $73,169,5[?]0 in 1854.

Fatal Accident.—At an American mass meeting at Athens, Ga., on the 3d instant, John M Gallegan, one of the delegates from Morgan county, while fastening a flag on a pole, fell from a height of 80 feet and died immediately.

THE BALL IS ROLLING!

GRAND RALLY IN GETTYSBURG.—The meeting in the Borough on Monday night was a glorious demonstration. At an early hour the people commenced pouring into town in unexpected numbers, swelling the crowd to such an extent that it was found impossible to accommodate more than a fraction of them in the Court House. It was accordingly determined to hold the meeting in the open air.—The residences of Messrs. John Hoke and Ephraim Martin, in the North-west corner of the Diamond were illuminated, throwing out a glare of light over the entire square. The corner was soon blocked up by a dense crowd, and the meeting organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT.
HON. JAMES WILSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Joel Wierman,	Hon. John M'Ginley,
Jacob Cover,	Wm. Hellar,
Samuel P. Young,	John S. Crawford,
Joseph Walker,	Geo. Myers,
John Burkholder,	John Cunningham,
Joseph Weible,	James J. Wills,
Joseph J. Kerr,	Henry Dotterar,
And. Heintzelman,	Abraham Reever,
S. Durboraw,	Peter Trostle,
Joseph Wierman,	David Beecher,
Hugh M'Ilhenny,	Dr. S. Meisenhelder,
Eden Norris,	Samuel F. Neely,
Samuel Diehl,	James M'Allister,
Maxwell Shields,	Wm. Morrison,
John Chamberlin,	John Patterson,
Solomon Routzahn.	

SECRETARIES.

Col. Franklin Gardner,	Henry Myers,
Gen. Wm. F. Walter,	Ralph Fickes,
Baltzer Snyder,	A. Taughinbaugh,
Daniel Minnigh,	Thomas Blocher,
John Cress.	

The President having returned his thanks to the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, for the compliment in calling upon him to preside, Hon. JAMES COOPER was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to address his fellow-citizens in an able and eloquent defence of the cause of Freedom against the aggressions of the Slavery Propagandists. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cooper took occasion to vindicate the reputation of HENRY CLAY from the villainous efforts of the Slave-driving Democracy to hold up the great patriot as an endorser of their Slavery Extension policy. Mr. Cooper was a member of the celebrated Committee of Thirteen in the Congress of 1850, who reported the Compromise measures of that year. He was brought into daily and confidential intercourse with Mr. Clay during the protracted deliberations of the Committee, and had a right to know Mr. Clay's views on the Slavery question. Anxious as the great patriot was to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties which then agitated the country, his soul revolted at any proposition which looked toward extending the Slave Institution to the Free Territories.

Mr. COOPER alluded especially to a conversation in the Committee room with Mr. Clay, Mr. BERRIEN, President of the Senate, and Mr. MANGUM, Senator from North Carolina, with other members of the Committee, being present. In reply to a suggestion from Mr. Cooper that certain phraseology in one of the resolutions might thereafter be construed as antagonistic to the principle laid down in the Missouri Compromise—Mr. Clay, with an earnest tone and gesture peculiar to him, replied—"*Sir—there is not a line or word in the entire Report, which can, by any possibility, be construed as inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise* —BUT IT RATHER RE-AFFIRMS IT THROUGHOUT."

And yet the *Compiler* and the *lying* spirits who now lead the Buchanan party persist in charging that Henry Clay is good authority for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Slavery-Extension policy of the Slave-Driving Democracy!

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, of Harrisburg, was next introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to hold the close attention of the crowd for more than an hour in an able, eloquent and *telling* speech. Wit and sarcasm sparkled throughout, and with the pungent application of facts, figures and arguments, drew out frequent bursts of applause. He ably and eloquently vindicated the rights of Labor, the equality of Citizenship and the claims of Freedom, as guarantied by our Republican institutions—ridiculed the Disunion threats of the Slavery-Propagandists—administered a merciless but richly merited excoriation of the candidate of the sham-Democracy for the Presidency, and urged the vital importance of the first election. It was a capital speech and was well received.

Mr. T. WINTHROP, of New York, followed in a further discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign. He made an able argument and was listened to throughout with marked attention.

Thus closed the demonstration in Gettysburg. It was, we repeat, a glorious demonstration—far beyond our most sanguine expectations in numbers, respectability, and enthusiasm. The *substantial* men of the county were present—solid men who are not in the habit of turning out to political meetings except when great principles call them from their homes and occupations.

The Gettysburg "Glee Club" during the evening sung some capital songs, and the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union State and County Tickets.

[Some disappointment was felt at the absence of Mr. STEVENS, who had expected to be present. It is due to Mr. Stevens to say that we received a letter from him since expressing his deep regret that he was unable to fulfil his engagement. He had an earnest desire to meet his old friends in Adams. But an important professional engagement, which he could not ... respectfully to have postponed, detained him in Lancaster.]

FOUNTAINDALE.—The meeting at Fountaindale on Wednesday night was unexpectedly large and enthusiastic, betokening the right feeling in that neighborhood. The issues before the County were discussed by Messrs. Maxwell Shields, T. W. Waterbury and D. A. Buehler. Officers:—

President—Jacob Bushman.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Ferguson, Wm. Sprenkle and George [illegible].
Secretaries—Dr. S. C. Walker, G. N. [illegible].

STRABAN, MOUNTJOY, AND MOUNT PLEASANT.—The "Fremont and Dayton Club of Mount Vernon and vicinity," had a large and spirited meeting at Rocky Grove School House, in Straban township, on Friday evening last, which was addressed by D. A. BUEHLER. Also, at Mount Zion School House, in Mountjoy, which was addressed by Messrs. ADAM WIRT, D. A. BUEHLER, and Col. F. GARDNER. Also, at Miller's School House, last evening, which was addressed by D. McCONAUGHY, Esq. All these meetings were well attended, and much enthusiasm manifested by our friends. The "Glee Club" was present and sung a number of appropriate songs.—*Star of Friday last.*

☞Another very enthusiastic meeting took place in the public square on Friday evening last, which was very ably addressed by Hon. Mr. Waterbury, of New York, and Mr. Campbell, of Gettysburg. The good cause is prospering.

Names all on one Ticket.

For the information of such as may be ignorant in the matter, we would state that the entire ticket, as printed, can be voted on a single sheet. There is no necessity for separating any portion of it.

The Right of Congress to Legislate for the Territories.

The new doctrine of the Democratic party that Congress has no right to legislate for the territories in regard to slave property is contrary to the whole history of the country. The first Congress that met under the Constitution passed an ordinance, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, to exclude slavery from the North-Western territory.—When Louisiana was bought in 1803, the Act organizing the territory of Orleans prohibited the importation of slaves from foreign countries, of slaves from any port of the United States, who were imported after 1798, and of all slaves except those brought into the territory by *bona fide* owners for purposes of actual settlement. The Missouri Compromise, drawn by Henry Clay, prohibited slavery North of 36° 30′. The joint resolutions, admitting Texas, reaffirmed the Missouri Compromise, and extended it to Texas, and the Act for the organization of Oregon prohibited Slavery in that Territory. This was signed by James K. Polk. The Compromises of 1850 reaffirmed the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, and were approved by the Democracy of the whole country.

LADIES' FURS.—*What they Cost.*—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the total importations of "furs" this year, up to the present time, is not less than $1,925,000, while for the whole of last year the amount was not quite $1,500,000. This represents the foreign cost of the goods, to which must be added freight and other charges, besides a duty of 20 per cent. for dressed and 10 for undressed, except furs from the British North American provinces, free by the reciprocity treaty, which would increase the valuation about 23 per cent.—By far the larger portion of these are "fancy," or such as are worn by ladies.

Tobacco.—The late Wesleyan Conference in England took strong ground against the use of tobacco by ministers. Thirty-one candidates for admission were each asked if he used tobacco; one replied he did, by the advice of three physicians, for his health. The Conference refused to receive him until he promised to consult more eminent counsel and abide by it.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday the wife of the Rev. J. F. Pingrey, pastor of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, N. J., was thrown from a carriage in Newark with such violence as to cause her death.

The Queen City Mills at Black Rock, near Buffalo, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, with about 9,000 bushels of wheat—loss $100,000.

Convicted of Murder.—At Randolph (N. C.) Superior Court, last week, Judge Parson presiding, Alexander Hooker, a young man about 22 years of age was convicted for murdering John Chavis, a married man, who had seduced the prisoner's sister under the most aggravating circumstances. The verdict of guilty of murder created an intense excitement, and a petition to the Governor for a pardon, was signed by the judge, the jury, the grand jury, members of the bar, officers of the Court and the spectators present.

Bear Shot by a Lady.—Miss Philbrick, a lady residing in Piscataquis county, Me., having been annoyed by bears set a trap for them. The morning after the trap was set it had disappeared, and a trail was observed showing which way it had gone. Miss P. procured her rifle and started in pursuit, and was not long in overtaking Bruin with all his paraphernalia. A shot from the rifle soon terminated his existence, and Miss Philbrick had the satisfaction of receiving a good price for the "pelt" in addition to the bounty allowed by the State.—*Portland Adv.*

Sad Accident.—The Rev. Franklin Gearhart, who, some six years since, was the pastor of the Methodist E. Church in Wrightsville, and for the present year in charge of the church of that denomination at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., met with a lamentable accident, a few days since, whilst out hunting with a companion and in the pursuit of a flock of turkeys.—Becoming separated from his comrade, Mr. G. in order to attract the turkeys, imitated their cry. His companion coming up some distance in the rear, heard what he supposed was a turkey, and seeing a small object through the bushes, fired at it, and shot Mr. Gearhart, the ball entering his arm, and passing into the chest and around the back. The ball was extracted by a physician, and the wound dressed, but at our last advices, no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Mr. G. was highly esteemed whilst among us. He was married about a year since.

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Fancy Goods of all kinds
AT THE LADIES' STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY, AND LOW PRICES!

MISS McCLELLAN

INVITES the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her superior assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for Spring and Summer, which have been purchased very low, and will be sold at corresponding low prices. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods, which cannot be beat in the town for beauty and cheapness.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

NEW STORE.
BONNETS & FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the cities, and is now opening the best selected and most fashionable assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Neapolitan, Straw and Fancy BONNETS,

CAPS and Cap Trimmings of every description, Veils, Laces, Nets and Illusions of all colors, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Summer Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantillas, Mourning Goods, together with an assortment of Fancy articles for the toilet too numerous to mention, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine.

Miss McCreary will also carry on the MILLINER business in all its branches, and hopes from the experience she has had, and a desire to please, that she will be able to give general satisfaction.—*East York Street, directly opposite the Bank.*

April 14.

IMPORTANT.

THE citizens of Gettysburg and Strangers who desire to know where to find a large and handsome variety of Summer HATS and SHOES,—are invited to call at W. W. PAXTON'S STORE, where they will find the most elegant White Beavers, and White Silk Hats, Panama, Canton and Braid; also, Soft French Hats, and a large stock of Gentlemen and Ladies' and Children's Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style and price. Call and see the goods. W. W. PAXTON.

June 16.

Caledonia Iron.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of Caledonia Rolled Iron for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates.

We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Dec. 10. tf

NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

that has ever been offered in Adams County. All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

March 31. W. W. PAXTON.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.
A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership to carry on the Foundry business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, hereby make known to the citizens of Adams and adjoining counties, that we are prepared to make every thing in our line of business.—We have constantly on hand, the HATHAWAY and other

COOKING STOVES,

the *Parlor Airtight*, and *Nine plate Stoves*, of various styles and sizes, Pots, Kettles and Pans, and all other Iron Cooking Utensils, Waffle Irons, Washing Machines, Ash-plates, Boot-scrapers, &c., Castings for Mills and other Machinery, PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description, &c. We make the *Seyler*, *Blocher*, and different kinds of *Witherow Ploughs*. We have also got different patterns of

FENCING & RAILING

for Cemeteries, Yards and Porches, which can't be beat for beauty or cheapness.

All the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

BLACKSMITHING still continued.

BRASS CASTINGS and every thing in our line made to order.

THRESHING MACHINES repaired at shortest notice. Being Moulders ourselves, we will do our work RIGHT.

THOMAS WARREN,
MARTIN WARREN,
HIRAM WARREN,
THOMAS A. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 4. tf

Coal Stoves,

OF various pattern and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at

Dec. 3 WARRENS' FOUNDRY

Hardware.

OUR stock of HARDWARE has been very much increased, and persons building or requiring anything in this department, should first call and see FAHNESTOCK'S cheap stock. April 14.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., on hand and for sale by
April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at
April 14. SCHICK'S.

NEW STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and a great variety of Fancy Articles at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

CARPET BAGS of every description at
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET, cheap at
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A SUPERIOR style of SILK HAT at
April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

ATTENTION.—Those who are fond of music, will find a large assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., &c., cheap at SAMSON'S.

BOOTS and SHOES—a large assortment just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at SAMSON'S.

HATS, HATS.—Those in need of the above article, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, for SAMSON cannot be beat in giving bargains.

TRUNKS—a large lot of Trunks and Carpet Bags on hand, which will be sold low to make room at SAMSON'S.

A FEW MORE LEFT of Jerome's Clocks, also a few good watches at SAMSON'S.

K[illegible].—A large assortment of UMBRELLAS, at all prices, just received and for sale at SAMSON'S.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

DAVID ZIEGLER,
JOEL B. DANNER,

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the room recently occupied by A. Arnold, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.*, to which they would call the attention of the public.

The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND.

Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 83 Dock Street, Philadelphia.—1854.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 83 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons:

1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents, and all public officers—to Attorneys, Trustees, Societies and Associations, whether incorporated or otherwise—to married, or single ladies—to Students, Merchants, Clerks and business men generally—to Mechanics, Farmers, Minors of either sex, and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit, where they may be had at any time with Five per cent. interest added.

2d. Depositors receive Books, with an abstract of the By-Laws and regulations, in which is entered their deposits, which Books serve as vouchers. They may designate, in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or *for* any other person or persons.

3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.

4th. The Officers are sworn before they enter upon their duties, in addition to giving Bonds with sureties.

5th. The State Savings Fund is a *real* Savings Fund—*not* an Insurance or Trust Company. Our large list of Depositors and the Philadelphia public, have been careful to observe that the charter avoids the business and risk of insurance.

6th. In order to afford every reasonable facility to Depositors who reside at a distance from the office, their deposits are permitted to be withdrawn by checks, after the manner customary with the Banks. Check Books will be furnished to depositors without charge.

The *popular* patronage bestowed upon this office by a proverbially cautious and discriminating community, and where the character of its institution is so well known, is a gratifying fact to which the Trustees desire to call attention. GEO. H. HART, *Pres't.*

CHAS. G. IMLAY, *Treas'r.*

March 24.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at FAHNESTOCKS'.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do, call at SCHICK'S.

IF you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of W. W. PAXTON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by J. HOKE.

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be had very low and pretty at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCKS'.

A SERAPHINO—adapted for Church music or family—will be sold very low by
April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS, for sale at
March 13. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

CALL and see the new style of Black, Brown, Lilac and Pearl Hats at
April 1. W. W. PAXTON'S.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and NAILS just received at
April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR For Pensions and Patents.

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. Kurtz.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
ATTORNEYS & SOLICITORS,
No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

ANDREW G. EGE. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

EGE & THOMPSON,

HAVE opened an office at St. Joseph, Mo., for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, buying and selling Land Warrants, entering land on time, Surveying and Mapping Towns, location of Warrants and making investments for non-residents, paying of Taxes and all business pertaining to General Land Agency in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

OFFICE—On Second Street, North of A. T. Beattie's Banking House.

July 28.

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

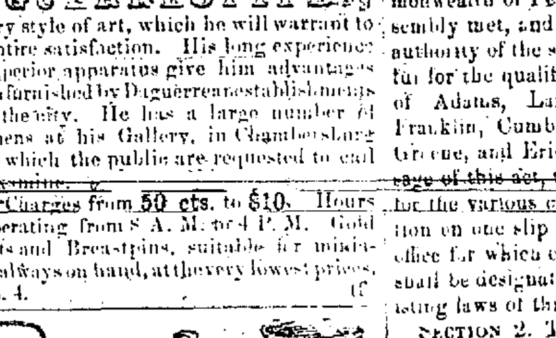
SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf



TIN WARE, &C.
SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well-made assortment of **TIN WARE**, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please.

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the best materials, all kinds of **House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.**

A handsome assortment of COAL STOVES on hand constantly.

Gettysburg, May 5. tf

Varnish.

PERSONS wanting the very best article of FURNITURE VARNISH, can be supplied by calling on S. S. FORNEY.

May 19.

Shoemakers, Come this Way.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to $1.00, the cheapest lot ever brought to the county. Call soon at the

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said County, on the *Second Tuesday of October next, (the 14th,)* in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court House in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Kreps, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Latimore and Huntington, at the house of Caleb B. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the public School house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Straban, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stallsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidlersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School house in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected

One Auditor General of the Commonwealth;
One Surveyor General;
One Canal Commissioner;
One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, and Juniata;
One Member of State Senate, to represent the Counties of Adams and Franklin;
One Member of Assembly, for Adams county;
Two Associate Judges;
One Commissioner;
One Auditor;
One Director of the Poor;
One District Attorney; and
One County Surveyor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, The office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

ALSO—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

ALSO—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on *Friday the 17th of October* aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any persons for the offices aforesaid.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 8, 1856. te

RESOLUTION
Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

Section 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, through the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

To be section XXVI, Article I.

The legislature shall have power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

In Senate, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 5. On the second amendment, yeas 19, nays 6. On the third amendment, yeas 28, nays 4. On the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

Extract from the Journal.
THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1856.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 72, nays 24. On the second amendment, yeas 83, nays 25.—On the third amendment, yeas 64, nays 25; and on the fourth amendment, yeas 69, nays 16.

Extract from Journal.
WILLIAM JACK, Clerk.

Secretary's Office, Filed April 24, 1856. } A. G. CURTIN, Sec'y. of the Com.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, *April* 21, 1856.

Resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitutions, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins and Piatt, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Jordan, Mellinger and Pratt—5.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, and Wilkins—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Gregg, Pratt, Price and Piatt, *Speaker*—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Evans, Ferguson, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Taggart, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Piatt, *Speaker*—28.

NAYS—Mr. Gregg—1.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Flenniken, Hoge, Ingram, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, McClintock, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wherry, Wilkins, and Piatt, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Gregg, Mellinger and Pratt—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Journal of the House of Representatives, April 21, 1856.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and on the first proposed amendment, were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strouse, Thompson, Vail, Whallon, Wright, (Dauphin,) Wright, (Luzerne,) Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Housekeeper, Huneker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Salisbury, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Walter, Wintrode and Yearsley—24.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Fausold, Foster, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Strouse, Vail, Whallon, Wright, [Luzerne,] Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustine, Barry, Clover, Edinger, Fry, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Mumma, Patterson, Phelps, Salisbury, Smith, [Cambria,] Thompson, Walter, Wintrode, Wright [Dauphin] and Yearsley—25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, [Lycoming,] Beck, [York,] Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Haines, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Irwin, Johns, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Riddle, Shenk, Smith, [Allegheny,] Smith, [Cambria,] Smith, [Wyoming,] Thompson, Whallon, Wright, [Dauphin,] Wright, [Luzerne] and Zimmerman—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Dock, Dowdall, Fulton, Gaylord, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Huneker, Leisenring, M'Carthy, Magee, Manley, Moorhead, Morris, Patterson, Reinhold, Roberts, Salisbury, Walter, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright, *Speaker*—25.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backus, Ball, Beck, [Lycoming,] Beck, [York,] Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carty, Craig, Crawford, Dowdall, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Getz, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Hipple, Holcomb, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Innis, Irwin, Johnson, Laporte, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, M'Calmont, M'Carthy, M'Comb, Mangle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Moorhead, Nunnemacher, Orr, Pearson, Phelps, Purcell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, [Cambria,] Smith, [Wyoming,] Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright, [Luzerne,] Yearsley, Zimmerman and Wright, *Speaker*—69.

Nays—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Cobourn, Fulton, Gibboney, Haines, Hancock, Huneker, Ingham, Leisenring, Magee, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Wintrode—16.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Secretary's Office, Harrisburg, June 27, 1856.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth for the session of 1856.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

A. G. CURTIN,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

AYER'S PILLS.
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!

PROF. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Mass.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuent Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and Merchants and Druggists generally.

Aug. 25. 6m

"CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.

Don't condemn, but try it, it cannot fail.

E. C. ALLEN'S
Concentrated Electric Paste, and
ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,
FOR MAN AND HORSE.

(Copy Right secured according to law.)

Small Jar, Fifty Cents.
Large Jar, One Dollar.

The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE?

We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when every thing else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

What it will cure for Horses and Cattle.—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.

None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

Letters upon business, address E. C. Allen, care of H. A. Rockafield & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.

April 28. 1y

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Aug. [illegible] 6m

TAILORING.
Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.

April 16. tf

Corn Dryers.

THE attention of MILLERS is invited to a very superior article for drying Corn, which can be had at all times at

Jan. 14. WARRENS' FOUNDRY.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg at the Foundry of

April 10. T. WARREN.

MILLINERY GOODS cheap at
Oct. 8. FAHNESTOCKS'.